PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETELY GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dâks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,640—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5196	C. Gadd	17th June.
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
CLYDE	4092	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5022	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4092	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	26th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
ORION	.....	2,814	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS			
RACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	10th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	O. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MORAVIA	L. Calabrese	3,505	22nd June 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Samson House, 2 Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 9, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
LAOS	6,337	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255		29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,457	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	28th June, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and of all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 15th June, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahamerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 15th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 13th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA" 2,729 tons, on or about 15th June.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 12th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, Rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th June, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
BISAGNO	D. Magazzini	3,000	20th June, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—
Intermediate.....Class only..... Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—Strictly within three months, Rs. 510; six months, Rs. 561 nine months, Rs. 612.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "R. RUBATTINO," Tons 5,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 17th June, 1899.

Good accomodations for 1st and 2nd Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Samson House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 25, 1899.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," Captain R. Nunome, 3,287 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 15th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 6th June, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

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CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street

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BURGUNDY WINES.

Burgundy Wines are noted for their Tonic Properties, and they are especially valuable in the Hot Season in India. T. & Co.'s Brands are very carefully selected, and are in excellent condition.

	Cash. Qts. Per doz. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected Vintage	43 0	22 8	48 0	25 0
POMARD	25 0	13 12	28 0	15 8
MACON, possessed of fine Flavour and Aroma	23 0	12 12	26 0	14 4
BEAUNE, a full-bodied Burgundy	28 8	15 12	32 0	17 8
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured white Burgundy	27 0	15 0	30 0	16 1

	Pints. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
RICH SPARKLING RED, very choice Desert Wine	30 8	34 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

R. MULL'S
WELL KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS
In Boxes of 10 lbs. and upwards, from Ans 8 to Re. 1 per lb.
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
ODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

RUBENSTEIN:—"But there is only one piano—the ERARD: as to the others, they are but imitations."

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
SOLE AGENTS
IN INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON for the CELEBRATED
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
Are in a position to offer these MAGNIFICENT PIANOS at
LONDON CASH PRICES.
ERARD PIANOFORTES
Have been supplied to THE ROYAL FAMILY since the reign of GEORGE II.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PARKER'S RED MIXTURE.

A GENTLE aperient, corrective, stomachic, and carminative, for young children. It should be kept in every house, being a remedy for constipation, indigestion, flatulence, fever, and other ailments to which children are subject.

Full directions, with scale of doses, given with each bottle.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE.....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE.....Per lb.	1 0
ROSK ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG..... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

KEMP'S FEVER MIXTURE.

A Preparation of Quinine Salts, Arsenic and Salines for use in

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

A most useful remedy in India and all Hot Climates, and one which should be kept in every household for use the moment necessity arises. Very necessary when travelling.

Re. 1 Per 6-oz. Bottle.

A more concentrated Form of the same Remedy.

KEMP'S FEVER DROPS,

is sold more especially for use in Medicine Chests, etc., etc., requiring more careful measurement when administered.

Re. 2 Per 4-oz. Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A TONIC for EVERY-DAY USE.

KEMP'S COCA WINE.

A Strengthening Prepartion of Singular and Unique Power, containing in palatable form all the Best Properties of the Famous "COCA" LEAF—in combination with a Fine Wine specially imported by the Company for the Purpose.

For Busy Men, Ladies, Nervous Subjects, and All Affected by the Indian Climate it forms a Most

VALUABLE STIMULANT & TONIC.

The Effects of Over-Exertion and Fatigue, both in Business and Pleasure, are surely guarded against by its use.

Re. 2-8 Per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THOSE COMPLAINTS

which arise from impurity or poverty of the Blood can be efficiently dealt with by means of

SARSAPARILLA.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS are unsurpassed and unequalled, because they are invariably

FRESH, PURE, AND SWEET,

and in the finest condition possible, being prepared from the highest grade of the Jamaica Root.

Enrich the Blood and Expel all Impurities.

KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7-8 Per Bottle.

THE SAME IODISED.

Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8 Per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

WHEN BUYING COGNAC BRANDY,

ASK FOR

DENIS MOUNIE'S

One of the

FINEST.

shipped in Cases.

! NONE BETTER !

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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BOOKSELLERS,
BOMBAY.

POPULAR NOVELS.
Each Rs. 1-12.

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MATTHEW AUSTIN	W. E. Norris.
HIS GRACE	W. E. Norris.
THE DESPOTIC LADY	W. E. Norris.
CLARISSA FURIOSA	W. E. Norris.
THE JOURNALIST	C. F. Keary.
THE STOLEN BACILLUS	H. G. Wells.
THE PLATTNER STORY	H. G. Wells.
IN THE MIDST OF ALARMS	Robert Barr.
THE MUTABLE MANY	Robert Barr.
THE COUNTESS TEKLA	Robert Barr.
GALLIA	M. M. Dowie.
THE CROOK OF THE BOUGH	M. M. Dowie.
IN THE DAY OF ADVERSITY	J. B. Burton.
DENOUCED	J. B. Burton.
THE CLASH OF ARMS	J. B. Burton.
ACROSS THE SALT SEAS	J. B. Burton.
MY DANISH SWEETHEART	W. Clark Russell.
DODO	E. F. Benson.
THE VINTAGE	E. F. Benson.
THE WHITE HECATOMB	W. C. Scully.
BETWEEN SUN AND SAND	W. C. Scully.
OWD BOB	Alfred Ollivant.

WANTED a SECRETARY and an OVERSEER for the Municipality of Sholapur.
SECRETARY—PAY Rs. 150 to start with, rising to Rs. 250.
QUALIFICATIONS—should be able to write good English and Marathi; should have thorough knowledge of accounts with practical experience of Municipal Administration.
OVERSEER—PAY to Rising to Rs. 100. QUALIFICATIONS—Should have passed the L.C.E. examination of the Bombay University, also he be able to speak and write English and Marathi well, should have experience of Engineering and Public Works.
The applications should reach the undersigned with applicants' testimonials before the 20th of June, 1899.
A. F. MACONOCHIE,
President, Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur Municipal Office, 4th June 1899.

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.
THE SALE of DOUBLE STOREYED COTTON GINNING FACTORY with two large Godowns, Compounds, etc., built on English Style consisting of one Pair Horizontal Condensing Corliss Engines by Hicks Hargreaves and Co., 150 H. P., 20 Double Rubers Platt Bros., Patent Gins, with three Cotton Seed openers and other machines, etc., will take place at Cawnpur in the Factory, at Hamirpur Road, North of Old Cemetery, on the 24th instant, at 8 a.m. Reserve will be 75,000 rs. The particulars of property and Conditions of Sale, which are too numerous to detail, will be forwarded on applicat on to—
GUJADHIN LALL & SONS,
New Building, Mall Road, Cawnpore.
Cawnpore, 6th June, 1899.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life	£ 9,605,359
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1898	„ 10,373,924
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid	„ 36,076,476

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.
LIFE INSURANCE: Policy-holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893, a cash LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. per cent. per Annum was again declared on sums assured under the Participating Tables.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.
This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognised for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 3-4 per Bottle.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unparalleled as to QUALITY and CONDITION.
Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
!SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVA blending cheroots. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.
"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GURKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.
FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS
Direct from Burmah.
Very Rare to obtainable.
NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.
J. NEUBERG,
81, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

WANTED, CAPITALISTS. Attention invited A PARTNER with Rs.30,000, to launch a Cigar Factory in Trichinopoly. Large profits GUARANTEED.—Apply to "133," care of this Paper.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.—Our Dispensing Department is under an expert pharmacist with many years experience in first-class Houses.—LINDON & Co., Chemists, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FANCY GOODS and TOYS, all New Novelties for 1899, imported every month, choicest collection at cheapest prices, well known house of SHROFF BROS., Hornby Road.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs. 36; Thin Under-Vests, six for Rs. 14; White Mess Jacket and Trousers, Rs 11-8; Thin Flannel Suits, Rs. 34; Soft Frosted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, six for Rs. 24; Best and Reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., DESIGNERS and MANUFACTURERS of beautiful Furniture, Soundly and scientifically constructed, the most magnificent Stock in India to select from. Illustrations free.

FOR SALE—Three second hand Multitubular boilers. For particulars apply to the ENGINEER, Port Trust, Bombay.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own places. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 3, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

SUPERIOR ORANGE PEKOE DUST.—A fresh Consignment of the Bombay Tea Association's Fragrant Teas, viz. Tips, at 11 Anas. per lb.; Tips, at 10 Anas. 15 lbs. at 9 Anas; and 25 lbs. at 8 Annas. Loose in bulk one anna less on every lb. MORTON MAJU and Co., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Ilose and Co., Rampart Row.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so called Regent Offices.

NOTHING LIKE A TRIAL—You must have tried COFFEE of other makers but you are earnestly requested to give a trial to DANCKA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE at 1-4 per lb., and you will be perfectly satisfied with it. The Coffee is guaranteed to be free from Chicory or any other substance like it. It has a reputation of 15 years and cannot be surpassed in the market. Send for it and you will be highly pleased.—N. B. DANCKA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, and Clive Road Byculla.

WANTED, SITUATION by a Parsee Youth as a Dyer and Calico Printer in any large works. Had charge of a Dyeing and Printing plant in a large up-Country Mill, for 2 years. Can guarantee quantity and quality. Apply "P.," care of this Paper.

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TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Pirozsha Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation. Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End. Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Ridge Road. Apply to Messrs. A. BHOJAI, Jewellers Apollo Bunder.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 3, with postage, Rs. 3-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1899, sold by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Koop and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Carrimbhoy Hajj, at Rs. 6-12 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bond, at Rs. 6-32 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venkatapa Naik Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 12 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of 900 Settlements in Kaithawar, Kathiawar and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
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Packing and Postage extra.
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NEW DEPARTURE IN THE WINE TRADE.
India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.
NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.
Gatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to
Her MAJESTY the QUEEN,
H.R.H. The PRINCE of WALES,
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Many of the Leading London Clubs,
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.
Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of suliages so common in India.
Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.
Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne Imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.
For price lists
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Apply to their Representatives,
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IMPORTANT WHISKY CONTRACT.
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SECURED CONTRACT IN COMPETITON WITH OVER 20 FIRMS.
The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied to GREATER BRITAIN.
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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realizing interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
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EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, }
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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	IOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accepted on account is at any time over Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
37, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.
Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.
GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.
Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Nowera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PROVIDENT or PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying Interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Karrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Toussaint & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal.
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCES DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
J. BLACKHALL, Manager

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED	Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS	Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Polices with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, on limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	188 7 0
30	158 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	222 10 0
35	178 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	280 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	381 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.
Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.
CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Indemnisation and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1810.
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,
The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	13 6 0	30	10 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	12 12 0	35	16 1 0
40	18 1 0	40	20 1 0	40	23 12 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.
ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.
Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, book and hat stands, etc.
1 mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer, in good order.
1 grand cottage ebonized piano by Gerstenberger.
1 mahogany cottage piano by Rose.
1 full plate camera, 81- by 61-2, by J. H. Skinner & Co., with lens, 3 double backs, changing bag, tripod turn table, etc.
1 Osmond type writer.
1 D.-B. gun and 1 spear.
1 large size safe on stand.
1 D.-B. B.-L. gun, by W. Jeffery & Son.
1 beam scale with weights, by Avery.
1 gold watch by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London.
1 gold hunting watch.
6 cases Glorioia toilet soap.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Meherjibhoy Shaboorjee Dantra—
1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe.
1 diamond and emerald earring.
1 pearl and jadow tamaniu.
AT 2 P.M.
A few new and second-hand pneumatic bicycles by different makers.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 double-seated glass fronted brougham.
1 strong-built victoria.
1 second-hand landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.
On WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dhobee Lane, near Baker's Mandvi, by order of the mortgagee Dalodbhai Hassun and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Meherally Karamsey, several cases of Bishop's vase lamps, soda pint, half pint and light tumblers, 14 and 10 line founts, decorated star vase lamps and globes, wall shades, chandelier parts, table, cabin and hurricane lamps, etc.
The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Nagdevie Street, otherwise called Barbhai Moholla, near the Old Choonam Kiln.
On THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Thacker Hamjee Jetsee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Abdrehman bin Hassum Nudaff, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of possession mortgage, dated the 16th day of November, 1898, the following property, viz:—
All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Nagdevie Street, otherwise called Barbai Moholla, at or near the old Choonam Kiln, outside the Fort, in the registration district and City of Bombay, containing by measurement 2,000 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 714, New No.—, old Survey No. 1712 and new Survey No. 3014, and assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 76 and now under street Nos. 175, 177 and Ward is No. 233, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on that west by the said Nagdevie street or Barbai Moholla, on the north by a sweeper's passage, and on the south by the house of Rahimtoola Dossa, and which premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
SALE OF OLD MACHINERY AT THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY, COLABA.
Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Factory, on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m.
1 lathe 10 feet bed.
1 bolt making and tapping machine.
1 slotting machine 9in. stroke,
1 punching and shearing machine,
1 machine for re-studding 5in. shell,
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
On SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, in the premises lately vacated by the Army and Navy Society, the valuable and substantial teak and deal wood house and furniture by Lot, viz., valuable and handsome mahogany, teak and blackwood plain and carved Furniture, brass plated, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table centres, drawing and bed-room carpets, drawing-room and wall cabinets by Wimbridge, drawing-room sofas, interior-door cabinets, wardrobes and almyrahs, one richly carved blackwood four-post bedstead, brass and iron double and single wire spring bedsteads, a complete set of best three-pronged forks in mahogany case, rich plated epergne and centre stands, two English clocks by McCabe and John Bennett, strike 1-2, 12 and hours, in glass cases, 4, 6, 8, and 12 light hanging chandeliers, one iron deed box of safe, a large collection of valuable, choice, and rare plants in tubs and pots.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 12th June, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, very handsome teak wood and blackwood plain and carved, 2 principal bed household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and others, consisting of drawing-room, office-room, pier, wash-hand and dressing tables, mirror door cabinets, wardrobes and almyrahs, glass, crockery and plated wares, 1 pair ormaulu, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, handsome gilt and table lamps, English and Cambay carpets, pictures, oil paintings and oleographs, one sewing machine, many wicker cottage piano, one gent's bicycle, one garden pump and roller, one brass stock, one iron safe with Chubb's lock and key, the property of A. M. Tod, Esq.
The property of another gentleman—
1 bay water colding, aged, very handsome and strong, quiet in harness.
1 malt phaeton by "Stephens," in serviceable condition, with hood and apron, pole and shafts for pair or single horse.
1 sweet-toned semi-grand piano by "John Broadwood and Sons," in perfect order.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.
On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, very handsome teak-wood and blackwood plain and carved,

NOTICES.

P & O

PURE OLD

WHISKY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, June 9th 1899.

GENTLEMEN wishing to SUBSCRIBE to the FUND in aid of relief to the G. I. P. R. Ex-Signallers are requested to pay their subscriptions to any of the undersigned, or into their credit at the Bank of Bombay.

D. E. WACHA,
ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED,
DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY,
MUNMOHUNDAS RAMJEE,
S. D. KHOTE,
Honorary Treasurers.

THOS. C OK AND SON.

ANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.

PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH DIVIDEND of this Company will be paid for the last half year ending 31st December, 1898, at Rs. 7 1-2 per Share, at their Bakhel at Office, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, after the 12th day of June, 1899 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's register this day, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 27th instant to 12th of June, 1899, both days inclusive.

J. W. BEPWORTH.
Secretary and Manager, Alcock Ashdown and Co. Ltd.
Bombay 26th May, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to e survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.)

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles,	Gold, Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	18
With Single temple Sides	50	24	13
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Glocula Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful tearden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,298 3-4
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,240
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial	10,000	100	100	3 p.c.	110
Bank of India.	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	20	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£33½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	3 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Basel (Karrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	140
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Sreula Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Nil	92 1-2
Bromoh City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	215
Colaba	600	200	200	dvRs12½	225
East India	500	1,250	1,250	dvdRs15	315
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
French	150	8,500	500	25-1-20	750
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	dvdRs30	370
Kamaraja	700	100	100	Rs15	160
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	240	450	450	Rs 60	540
Mahuvapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	225
Mercantile	300	500	500	53	70
Mofussil Co.	602	125	125	dvd Rs 5	674
Muhamadi Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	410
Muncher M	135	all	all	25	227 1-2
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	600
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	177 1-2
Prince of Wales, Sir Jehangir Sassoon (Bellary)	150	500	0	20	355
Rasoon	500	500	7	30	340x1
Steel and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	25	585
Shoja	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sirab Woollen Mills	400	3,000	750	25	365
Surat Cotton Press Co., Ld	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Volkart	37	200	all	12	21
	—	000		Rs7½	112

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Adv	70	1,00	000	Nil	40
Alliance	1,50	1,00	all	Nil	300
Anglo-Indian	1 50	0	0	Nil	38
Assur Veerjee Mill Ld.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1000 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 75 Share	500
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	1	1,00	1,000	80	38 1,000
Bellary S. & W Co., Ld. (Belary)	871	60	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	195
Bombay Units ed	90	1,00	1,00	Nil	460
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	50	50	dvdRs2.	510
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,00	1,00	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,00	1,00	1,00	dvdRs.5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld.	850	1,00	1,00	10 per ct.	1,029
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,975
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,00	1,00	dvdRs.3	56
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,00	1,00	dvdRs.25	750xd
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Gannaugh Mills	600	600	50	27	650xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	420
Coorla Mills	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	525xd
Currumbhoy Mill	800	1,00	1,00	dvdRs.6	715
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	365 xd
Dhalia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	253
Dhun Mills	1,00	1,00	1,00	Nil	140
Empress	2,10	500	50	Nil 15	435
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,00	1,00	Nil	430
Hindustan	875	1,00	1,00	Nil	440
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	70	615
Hope Mills	500	1,00	1,00	3	470
Hyderabad	700	1,00	1,00	3	1,230
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	300
Indian Manfg.	00	1,00	1 00	dvd 35	600
Indo-China Manufactur ing Co., Ld.	700	1,00	1,00	dvdRs.8	625
James Greaves	1,10	500	500	25	580
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	250
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	160
Jewraj Balloo	1,00	1,00	1,00	no dvd	550
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	845	1,00	1,00	20	330
Khatau Makanji Manfg. Co.	750	1,50	1,00	dvdRs.25	630
Khanagum Manfg. Co.	400	250	25	65	550xd
Khatao Makanjee	1,50	1,00	1,00	dvdRs.25	550
Leopold	2,50	100	10	dvd Rs.5	193
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,00	1,00	3	670
Laksmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.		1,00	1,00	Nil	850
Madras United	35	1,00	1,00	dvdRs.10	2,200
Mahalaxmee	60	1,00	1,00	Nil	100
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,50	500	5	15 pr ct.	
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,00	1,50	dvd 7	2,112
Mechanical Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld.	300	100	11	dvdRs.1	
Mizapore	5,600	250		dvdRs.	82½
Morarji Goculdas	1,05	1,00	1,00	dvdRs.5	1,675
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	25	dvdRs.1	200
Madura Mills	7,778	100	10	Nil	
National	500	1,00	1,00	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,00	1,00	1,00	'e. 2	220
Oriental	5,72	625	62	dvd Nil	90
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,00	1,00	dvd Rs5	870
Queen Mills	800	1,00	1,00	Rs3	660
Ripon Mills	1,00	1,00	1,00	Nil	850
Sassraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,00	1,00	dvd Rs2	625xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,00	1,00	dvd Rs7½	1,875
Soonderdas	750	1,00	1,00	Rs3	525
Southern India	1,00	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,215	250	250	dv s 12	310
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,50	250	250	Rs15	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	180
Star of India	1,00	1,00	1,00	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	2,00	200	500	dvdRs.22½	650
Sassoon and Alliance	3,00	500	5 0	dvdRs.20	312xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	500	1,00	1,00	5	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,00	1,00	1,00	dvdRs.2	350
Venishankar Lukhmidas Manufacturing Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs10	410xd
Mill Co. Ld.	55	1,00	1,00	Nil	242½
Victoria Mills	1,20	1,00	1,00	dvdRs.5	420
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40	50	all	dvdRs.	25
Wadia Mills	1,00	500	1,00	25	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	...	...
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	580
Tanti Valley Railway Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	497½

MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND BULLEN are bringing out at once "From Howard to Nelson: Twelve Sailors," as a companion volume to their lately issued. "From Cromwell to Wellington." The twelve sketches cover the story of the fleet from its real birth in the Elizabethan age to what is called "the great age." The writers of this volume are among the first naval authorities of the day. The sketches of Lord St. Vincent and Lord Nelson have been prepared by Admiral Colomb. Howe, the renowned "Black Dick," whom the seamen worshipped almost as much as they did Nelson, is described by Admiral Jackson; Howard, the Armada smasher, by the editor of the volume, Professor Laughton; and Blake, the Admiral of the Commonwealth, by Professor Montagu Burrows.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 1-0m., 2-0a. Low water, 6-51m., 8-4a.
High Court re-opens after vacation.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—There will be a practice game of hockey, this evening, at 5-30, on the Cooperage.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Daressalaam, Zanzibar, Ibo, Chinde, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow.

THE EFFECTS OF FRIDAY'S WEATHER.—About twelve feet of the parapet wall on Gibb's Road gave way on Friday night in consequence of the heavy rain. The Municipal authorities have been informed.

THE DEWANSHIP OF JUNAGADH.—A correspondent informs us that Sirdar Bahadur Beobardas Veharidas, the present Dewan of Junagadh, intends to retire in a short time. It is understood that Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal, the late Huzur Deputy Collector of Ahmedabad, the present Dewan of Idar, and the late Dewan of Cambay, will succeed him. The latter officer worked under the British Government as a revenue officer to the entire satisfaction of his late superior, Sir T. C. Hope, at Surat, and also under Colonel W. P. Kennedy, at Cambay.

FOUND DROWNED IN A TANK.—On Friday afternoon, a Hindu mendicant, while passing by the Nacoda Tank, near the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, noticed the dead body of a Hindu floating on the surface of the water in the tank. The mendicant gave information to the police, and the latter had the body removed. The name of the deceased was not known, nor was his body identified by anyone. There were no marks of violence on the body. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, when the Jury returned an open verdict.

A FRIGHTENED HORSE.—About 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, a horse, attached to a buggy, belonging to Dr. Hojel, was standing in front of Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s shop in Fort, when the animal took fright at a piece of paper that was blown down the road. The horse bolted, knocking down the syce. The animal took its rapid career through Medows Street, where, in front of the Paper Currency Office, it brought the buggy in collision with a shigram, belonging to Ragoowji Waiji, causing damage to the hind wheels of the latter conveyance. The horse then ran towards Hornby Road, where its progress was stopped near the English Hotel. Considerable damage was done to Dr. Hojel's buggy.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PARSEE FITTER.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, at Cheera Bazaar, Girgaum Road, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, regarding the death of Ardeshir Hormusji Dadabhoy Parekh, a Parsee fitter, aged twenty-three years. The deceased resided with his parents at Cheera Bazaar. He was employed as a fitter in the Bomanji Petit Mill at Parel. On the afternoon of the 7th instant Ardeshir got upon a scaffolding, which was erected in the carding-room, with a spanner in his hand. He was slackening the couplings of a machine, when the spanner accidentally slipped from his hand, and he, losing his balance, fell on to the floor, a distance of about eight feet. He sustained injuries at the back of his head and he was forthwith removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment, but on the following day his parents took him home, where he died on Friday evening. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 12.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For further directions and costs.

641-92—Tyabjee D and Co—Nathoo Toolsidas and another vs Poonja Waljee—Little and Co.

To speak to the minutes of Decree.

23-97—M H Khan—Purshotam Narayen vs Motibai and others—Payne G and S and Tyabjee D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

487-98—Hiralal M and Co—Ahmed Malibhai Shirney vs Sharifabibi and others—K J Mantri.

519-98—Ardeshir H and D—Parebai alias Corebai vs Devjee Meghjee—Little and Co.

551-98—Bicknell M and M—Hoosein Karim and others vs Nanabai and others—Captain and V.

410-98—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Nasurabhoy Caramsey and others—Dikshit and D and K B Mehta.

741-98—Madhowji Veerjee—Jeewandas Purshotum vs Dayal Bhimjee and others—Bhaishanker and K.

49-98—Wadia and G—Bansali Munmohun Damoder vs Purshotumdas Mangaldas Nathubhai—Nanu and H.

149-98—Dikshit and D—Lakmidas Valjee and others vs Valli. vahoo Mansukhal—D and J.

641-99—Payne G and S—Abdool Hoosein Abdoolally and others vs Nazarali Dawoodjee and others—Little and Co.

195-97—Dikshit and D—Balwant Arjoon Deraz and others vs Purshotum Lala and others—In person.

537-97—Crawford B and Co—Oomar Rahimtoola vs Meeya Adam Hajee Mohomed and others—Payne G and S and Bhaishanker and K.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Manockvahu vs Karsondas Pragjee Matubhai and J—Part heard.

165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kora Laljee vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.

623-97—M H Khan—Kalloosing Lacsing and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D and Captain and V.

192-98—Little and Co—Hajee Mohomedally Saheb Shirazi vs The Bombay and Persia S N Co Ld—Crawford and Co.

143-412-98—Nanu and H—Jaffer Mohomed Mistry vs George Edward Howse—Smetham B and Noble.

110-98—Framjee and D—Framjee Doratjee vs Chandulal Khooshaljee—Tyabjee and Co.

515-98—Balkrishna V N K—Kevondas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Noor Mohomed—Maganlal L Shroff.

86-97—Crawford B and Co—Rahimtoola Khairaz and others vs Shamrao Pandurang and others Shamrao Pandurang—Jamadkhan and A—Little and Co.

656-97—In person—Harkisondas Nagindas vs Narrondas Kalliandas and others—Craigie L and O.

673-97—Wadia and G—Girdharda Ganshamdas vs Jugmohundas Vandrawandas—Little and Co.

614-98—Sealjee and J—Fuckroo Khan alias Fuckoo Miya bin Hajee Khan Doctor vs Mohomed Hosseiu bin Hajee Aodool Cadar Nawrungay and others—Payne G and S.

303-98—Wadia and G—Jamsetjee Manockjee and others vs The Satyadya S and M Co Ld and others—In person.

472-98—Little and Co—Anandrao Vinayek and others vs Luximan Govind—King and Cama.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

For Dismissal.

263-97—Pestonji R and K—Morarjee Mooljee vs Premjee Mawjee and Co—Pestonjee R and K, Bhaishanker and K, and Thakurdas D C and H.

284-97—Pestonjee R and K—Morarjee Mooljee and others vs Premjee Mowjee and others—Bhaishanker and K, and Thakurdas D C and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Undefended New Long Causes.

122-99—In person—Fatmabibi alias Shabnabibi vs Fatmabibi and others.

138-99—Shamrao Pandurang for pauper Hawabai vs Syed Saheb Oosman Moya Mohomed Moya alias Bapoo Moya.

139-99—Smetham B and N—Magdalena and others vs John Domingos Quiney.

Long Causes.

229-98—Mansukla D and J—Dharamsey Soonderdas and othe s vs Pestonjee Jehangir Hormasjee—Pestonjee M and K.

139-98—Sorabjee and J—Cowasjee Cursetjee vs Ramchandra Waman and another—Edgelow G and W.

45-99—Shamrao Pandurang—Apursabai vs Hajee Esmail Hajee Ebrack—Khanderao and S.

306-99—Ardeshir H and D—Datoobhai Hasum and others vs Valli Mahomed Rahimtoola and others—Thakurdas D C and H.

452-98—Nanu and H—The Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Co, Ld vs Atmaram Bhagwan—Bicknell M and M.

562-97—Wadia and G—Balchand Ramchand and others vs Kalooram Hanootram and others—S B Mody and Edgelow G and W.

631-97—Janardhan and A—Hajee Esmail Hajee Allana and others vs Jamsetjee Nowrojee—M A Vakil.

73-99—In person, a pauper—Abdo Ibram vs Raghoonath Nager and others—Wadia and G.

"HOCH DER KAISER," originally appeared in the "Montreal Herald" in October, 1897. Gordon, who was engaged on the staff of the paper, had a happy knack of writing verses on different subjects, and was considered to be a very bright fellow. When the report of the Emperor William's speech on the divine right of kings and his own special mission on earth came over the wire, the news editor of the "Herald" said to Gordon, "Give us a poem on the Emperor." In less than an hour he turned out thirteen verses, which he entitled "Kaiser and Co." Eight verses are known to fame, the remaining five were long buried in oblivion. The explanation of the varying fates of the two portions of the poem is very simple. The copy was sent up to the printer just as it was written; but by some mistake the foreman of the composing room only picked up eight verses in type, leaving the other five on the galley. The paper went to press, and Gordon, who was very particular about his verses being accurately printed, got one of the first copies off the press. He at once noticed the mistake, and the forme was re-oast without loss of time. A few hundred copies, however, had been sent to the posting room for the foreign mails. The complete poem, signed by A. M. R. Gordon, appeared in the second edition, but had only a local circulation, and for a long time the last five verses were not known outside of Montreal.

THE WEATHER.

THE MONSOON APPROACHING.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has received the following telegram:—

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

Hoist cautionary flag signal. Strong squally winds probably blowing outside Bombay. Monsoon apparently coming up strongly. Will telegraph again to-morrow giving general conditions.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH OF JUNE, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature inshade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature inshade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·457	Calm	3	115·6	85·5	33	...	0·00	—0·20
Sirsa	29·515	SW	8	113·8	91·6	26	T	0·00	...
Delhi	29·515	W	5	110·7	92·4	34	...	0·00	—0·24
Agra	29·543	S·W	10	109·0	87·4	41	...	0 00	—0·30
Cawnpore	29·563	WSW	4	110·5	89·0	42	...	0·00	...
Allahabad	29·620	WSW	12	112·6	89·2	50	0·01	0·01	—0·60
Jhansi	29·567	SW	3	107·8	87·2	47	...	0·00	—0·52
Jacobabad	29·465	S	6	121·0	92·0	59	...	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·580	W	13	93·4	81·2	74	...	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·597	WSW	8	107·6	83·9	60	...	0·00	—0·29
Ajmere	29·601	W	14	104·4	83·0	68	...	0·00	—0·14
Deesa	29·658	WSW	10	104·1	82·5	63	...	0·00	—0·10
Ahmedabad	29·676	SW	4	104·2	80·1	75	0·17	0·17	...
Bhuj	29·634	W SW	18	98·8	79·4	71	...	0·00	—0·38
Jamnagar	29·654	SW	20	99·1	81·3	67	...	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·657	W	7	102·4	81·7	71	...	1·73	+1·25
Ghadechi	29·647	S·W	12	101·6	82·8	64	...	0·00	...
Veraval	29·617	S	8	86·1	82·3	85	...	0·00	...
Neemuch	29·668	WSW	10	101·0	78·0	76	...	1·06	+0·32
Indore	29·686	NW	7	97·1	76·0	84	...	2·06	+0·89
Saugor	29·622	WSW	10	96·8	78·6	71	...	0·12	—0·35
Jubulpore	29·629	WNW	5	93·0	80·6	82	...	0·07	—0·78
Hoshangabad	29·698	SW	1	109·6	75·2	73	0·01	0·13	—1·35
Khandwa	29·702	W	8	99·2	79·6	60	...	0·11	—1·14
Raipur	29·648	SW	8	98·4	76·6	51	...	0·08	—1·16
Nagpur	29·691	WSW	12	100·7	78·1	78	...	0·00	—1·99
Amraoti	29·732	SSW	8	98·7	78·3	77	0·15	0·15	+0·70
Akola	29·699	SSW	5	95·0	74·7	78	...	0·36	+0·06
Surat	29·670	SE	8	91·7	77·1	77	0·15	0·15	—0·98
Malegaon	29·701	...	...	...	73·1	82	0·29	0·36	—1·12
Bombay	29·753	SSE	13	94·4	77·2	81	0·39	0·39	—3·55
Poona	29·724	ESE	11	93·0	73·4	73	...	0·76	—0·84
Ahmednagar	29·750	Calm	4	86·9	73·4	84	0·17	2·57	...
Aurangabad	...	ENE	6	93·9	72·2	39	0·31	0·74	...
Sholapur	29·743	SW	7	89·7	74·5	68	...	0·72	—1·53
Ratnagiri	29·694	SSE	8	88·4	75·4	95	0·16	2·91	—7·84
Belgaum	29·735	WSW	10	84·6	68·8	90	1·26	2·73	+0·24
Goa	29·760	S	14	85·0	76·4	94	1·72	2·21	...
Karwar	29·753	N	3	82·2	75·0	89	1·81	3·62	—1·06
Mangalore	29·802	ESE	3	83·3	72·9	94	1·38	10·65	—1·50
Calicut	29·818	E	5	87·2	75·5	90	0·21	4·90	—7·06
Cochin	29·821	NE	3	86·7	74·7	84	...	2·25	—4·25
Bangalore	29·815	WSW	13	84·3	65·8	77	...	0·03	—3·39
Secunderabad	29·726	SW	8	100·7	70·5	71	0·01	1·40	—0·12
Masulipatam	29·809	WNW	10	99·7	80·0	64	...	...	—1·64
Beliary	29·766	W	8	94·7	72·4	59	0·09	1·52	+0·81
Cuddapah	29·758	NW	6	98·7	74·8	61	0·12	0·18	—0·08
Madras	29·733	NW	7	100·6	81·5	51	...	0 11	—0·50
Coimbatore	29·793	W	4	90·4	71·6	59	...	...	—0·58
Trichinopoly	29·775	W	16	99·6	80·3	56	...	0·16	—0·38
Negapatam	29·764	SW	15	101·0	80·4	59	...	...	—0·54
Colombo	29·830	WSW	8	81·0	73·5	95	0·70	5·12	+1·67
Aden	29·709	ESE	8	95·8	83·8	74	...	...	0·00

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L. Light, M. Moderate, F. Fresh, S. Strong, H. Heavy.
Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=1·26 (1·34); G. T. H. = 0·24 (0·99); St. G. H.= 0·99 (1·01); C. P.=0·59 (0·99).

SUMMARY.

THE pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been very irregular and show a brisk to rapid rise at Cawapore and Allahabad, a brisk fall at Akola, Sholapur, Cochin and Secunderabad, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 17 miles an hour at Belgaum, 16 at Neemuch and Agra, and 14 at Jeypore, Bhuj, Secunderabad and Trichinopoly.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 8° in excess of the normal at Negapatam, Secunderabad, Poona, Hoshangabad, Allahabad and Delhi, and the minimum 6° to 9° in excess at Allahabad and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 121° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are locally large, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places.

Over two inches of rain has fallen at Indore (2·06") and Amraoti (2·03"), between one and two inches at Rajkot, Neemuch, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar and Mangalore, light to moderate showers at Surat, Ahmedabad, Malegaon, Bombay, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Calicut, Cuddapah and Colombo, and a few drops at Hoshangabad, Secunderabad and Bellary.

The low pressure area noticed in yesterday's report in the Arabian Sea appears to have concentrated a little and now lies between Latitudes

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 10.

CONSOLS advanced 1-8 per cent. in London yesterday, to 108 9-16. French Rentes were unchanged at 102; but Paris Exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime, to 25·20 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 14 1-2, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £66 13-16. Bar Silver was 3-16d. higher in value, at 27 15-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 3-8 cent. dearer, at 60 7-8 cents. per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent. lower, at 4·87 5-8 dollars The weekly shipments of Specie comprised £80,000 in Silver to Bombay, £20,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold to Calcutta.

There was a drop in consols to-day, yesterday's advance of 1-8 per cent being lost, and 108 7-16 being again quoted. French Rentes advanced 1-4 per cent, to 102 1-4; while in Paris Exchange on London there was no further change, 25·20 fts. still being the quotation. Indian sterling Loan was unchanged at 114 1-2; but Rupee Securities declined 1-8 per cents, to £66 11-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 27 7-8d. per oz.; and was unchanged in New York, at 60 7-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·87 5-8 dollars. Some £75,900 in gold was paid into the Bank of England.

The Goat Skin Sales closed yesterday. There was a fair demand, and Bombay Skins were 1-2 to 1d. higher. The total quantity sold was 1,220,000. The Sheep Skin Sales opened yesterday, with a good demand at previous sale prices.

Brown Rapseed was quoted yesterday at 33 3-4s. per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Antwerp, buyers via the Canal, market firm; Linseed at 37 3-4s, per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firmer.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 15,000 bales, and the Imports 8,000 bales. Prices were unchanged all round. The Manchester market was firmer.

Spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-32d. in Liverpool to-day to 3 13-32d. per lb.; East Indians were without change; and, American Arrivals declined 1-32d. extreme quotations being 3 11-32d. and 3 5-16 per lb. for June, and October November delivery, respectively. The day's sales were 7,000 bales, and the Imports 7,000 bales also. The market closed quiet, Surats dull. Arrivals easier. The Manchester Market was firmer. The total Sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 21,000 bales greater than in the week preceding, at 89,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 2,000 bales less, at 66,000 bales. The week's Imports were 1,000 bales more, at 41,000 bales. The total stock diminished by 31,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,409,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York yesterday at 6 5-16 cents per lb.; September Futures declined 5 points, to 5·92 cents, and December 6 points, to 5·98 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid-Uplands was still quoted in New York at 6 5-16 cents per lb.; September Futures declined another point, to 5·91 cents, but December remained at 5·98 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales. The total quantity of cotton in sight yesterday was 10,780,000 bales, compared with 10,710,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

The Agricultural Bureau monthly Report issued in Washington to-day stated that the average condition of the crop in 11 cotton states is 85·7 per cent. The acreage planted has been reduced 8 per cent.

Locally, a small business has passed to-day in a steady market. Exporters bought 250 bales Dhorajee at Rs. 137 per candy, 300 Khangaum at Rs. 131 to Rs. 133, 200 Wardha at Rs. 131, 200 Oomrawattee at Rs. 130, 100 Barsi at Rs. 140, 100 Karanja at Rs. 129 1-2. The mills purchased 100 bales each of Nangaum and Miraj at Rs. 131 and Rs. 149 per candy, respectively, 1,700 Bengal at Rs. 116 to Rs. 128 1-2.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The markets are steady, with a small business passing at current prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,612 bales.
Wheat	43,720 cwts.
Linseed	8,352 "
Rapeseed	9,425 "
Gingellyseed	735 "
Poppyseed	1,592 "
Castorseed	1,552 "
Rice	9,880 "

FREIGHTS.—The market is firm; a small amount was done for Antwerp, June loading, at 18s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at Is. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, Is. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and Is. 4 1-8d. for three months' Sight Credits. Very little was reported done either way, and rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d. "
Francs	1·99 ½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is quiet with 101 1-16 quoted for 3 1-2 per cents, for both Money and Account, and 93 3-4 for Threes.

SHARES are quiet, not to say dull. Central India mill are Rs. 5 higher, and Oriental Rs. 10.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.
The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2½ per cent. Consols	108 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 13-16
Bar Silver	27 15-16

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 6th June, 1899, as compared with the statement of 30th May, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	May 30. Rs.	A.	P.	June 6. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	91,00,000	0	0	91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,80,81,166	5	11	2,13,45,540	14	4
Other Deposits, &c.	5,29,49,378	14	9	5,28,36,601	11	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,91,012	6	11	2,16,766	1	8
Sundries	26,14,442	3	6	27,44,410	12	8
	10,23,37,979	15	1	10,62,39,353	7	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	97,46,057	0	0	95,79,023	0	0
Other authorised Invtnts.	76,41,770	8	0	73,11,805	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,00,00,082	13	5	1,95,95,218	5	8
Accounts of Credit do.	1,74,48,031	2	2	1,82,61,309	15	7
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,76,31,675	4	8	1,98,93,316	7	11
Balances with other Banks	7,01,891	8	1	7,42,716	14	10
Bullion	6,650	2	4	6,654	10	4
Dead Stock	13,03,905	12	11	13,20,231	5	4
Stamps	10,927	9	11	10,116	0	10
Sundries	16,01,329	9	4	15,91,057	7	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,39,35,846	7	8	92,53,212	11	0
Do. at Branches	21,33,60,841	5	7	1,75,69,561	1	2
	10,29,37,979	15	1	10,62,39,353	7	9

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	94,193	Inc.
Do. at Branches	31,70,176	Inc.
Other Deposits	1,14,731	Dec.
Post Bills	25,751	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	93,939	Dec.
Loans	4,01,881	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	8,13,398	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	22,38,611	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	30,57,634	Dec.
Do at Branches	34,95,719	Inc.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,431 1-4 Miles.

The following is the Statement of Traffic, Week ending 3rd June, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Corresponding week last year. Open 1,431½ Miles.	1,53,879	4,82,423	7,145	6,53,418
	—	—	—	7,10,600
Decrease				Rs. 57,182.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

DOWNING—May 18, at Amersham Road, New cross, W Downing, late of Hon East India Company, aged 88.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CRESSWELL—June 1, at Trichinopoly, the wife of C H Cresswell, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MAYNARD—June 2, at Mercara, Coorg, Walsham Henry Maynard, of Gooboor Estate, Koppa, aged 35.
WELLS—May 27, at Kebwat, Upper Burma, Samuel Bailey Wells, of Raniguoj.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1899.

"THE Break-up of China" is the ominous title which Lord Charles Beresford has chosen for the interesting volume recording the results of his three months' special mission to the Far East. He compressed an immense amount of work into that short space of time, and the book gives a full account of the present "Commerce, Currency, Waterways, Armies, Railways, Politics, and Future Prospects" of the Chinese Empire. When he undertook the mission proposed to him by the President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce he did not fully grasp the dimensions of the problem. On the completion of the volume, now given to the world by Harper Brothers, the gallant admiral confessed that he would sooner fight in a general naval action than write such another, modestly disclaiming any pretensions to being a literary man. Notwithstanding this disclaimer he writes well and clearly, and has given to the public abundant materials from which to form an idea of the immense difficulties surrounding the present situation. The advantage conferred by his naval rank and high position enabled him to obtain information from European officials and merchants, as well as from Chinese Statesmen, generals and traders, not easily available for the casual tourist. There was, besides, a general impression that he represented not only important commercial interests in England, but in some measure, the British Government. He endeavoured to remove this misapprehension, if such indeed it were, but there is little doubt that the impression generally prevailed, and especially among Chinese officials of the highest rank. Such being the case, it is difficult to reconcile the reputation of the Chinese for saying smooth things while concealing their real opinion, with the entire candour with which they avowed their belief that England is afraid of Russia, and will submit to a great deal rather than try conclusions with her. Lord Charles is strongly convinced that the reorganisation of the Chinese army and navy is essential to the safety of the Empire, and he naturally thinks that the work can best be done by British officers, though he would be willing to see German and even Russian officers co-operating under and international agreement. General Li, a soldier who has seen service, and wears the Yellow Jacket, observed that Russia would never assent to the Chinese army being reorganised by British officers. His Excellency went further, and said that "England is like an old man with plenty of money, who risks nothing to provoke a disturbance, knowing that he has neither the energy nor the power to protect his riches." The Viceroy of the important provinces of Hunan and Hupeh expressed a similar opinion, saying that even were England prepared to help the Chinese to reorganise their Army, Russia would object and then Great Britain would retire from the Agreement as she is afraid of Russia." The Director of the Imperial Railways, his Excellency Sheng, told Lord Charles that England did not take the initiative in China, because she knew Russia would object. The Viceroy of Nankin was equally frank. Until recently, he said, the name of Great Britain was more respected than that of any other foreign nation, but now Russia is the most feared.

Lord Charles Beresford recognises the reality of the danger which, in his view, is increased by our own practice, too often adopted, of taking advantage of the impotence and stress of the Chinese Government to advance our own interests, and of forcing concessions from China whenever she was prostrated by conflicts with other Powers. We have an example of this method of strengthening the hands of the Chinese Government in the promptitude with which the Chinese city of Kowloon, specially exempted from the Kowloon extension, was annexed, and the half of a fertile valley which was to remain Chinese, was made British, simply on the ground of convenience. The Chinese Government, having acquiesced in that high-handed proceeding, can scarcely be expected to persist in their refusal to permit the Russian railways to be linked up with Pekin. Writing before this latest example of our singular methods of inspiring China with courage to use Lord Salisbury's phrase when accounting for our occupation of Wei-hai-wei, Lord Charles went so far as to declare that "our proceedings are certain to encompass the doom of China, and equally certain to produce International strife." In his opinion, it is unworthy of Great Britain, champion and chivalrous protector of weak nations, to smite the Chinese Empire whilst it is down. He is satisfied that it is very bad business: "to break up a dismantled craft, the timbers of which are stout and strong, is the policy of the wrecker for his own gain; the real seaman tows her into dock, and refits her for another cruise." Wherever the author went, he found the British and other foreigners engaged in European enterprise in China, strongly in favour of the open door. But there was everywhere an apprehension lest the Powers, after making their claims and counter-claims for concessions, should drift into the policy of spheres of influence, and end by hopelessly blocking the open door. Lord Charles is a firm believer in a fair field for all, as a means of preserving the integrity of China and at the same time upholding British interests which are commercial. He would strengthen the Imperial Government by military reforms, superintended by foreign officers, so as to enable it to resist external and internal pressure, and avert the break-up of China into spheres of influence. Their administrative reforms would follow, and China, under the Manchu dynasty, would again become a flourishing Empire, and the merchants and capitalists of all nations would profit by her prosperity. The alternative is the further weakening of the central authority, the partition of China into spheres of influence, and the ultimate certainty of war between the European Powers. Lord Charles does not conceal the apprehension with which he looks forward to this eventuality. He has no patience with people who talk calmly of the break-up of an Empire with 400,000,000 inhabitants, an event without parallel in history. He holds that the disruption of China would be an immense calamity to British interests.

With such views, he is not at all enamoured of the policy which has endeavoured to secure for Great Britain the sole right to the great valley of the Yangtse-Kiang, with a population of 200,000,000 of the most Chinese of the Chinese. At the outset of his visit to China, the writer bluntly declared that this prodigious sphere of influence has no real existense. In his book he states that "it would be better for British trade and commerce if it kept clear of spheres of influence in every shape and form." Since "The Break-up of China" went to press, Lord Salisbury entered into an Agreement with Russia for "the partition of spheres for concessions for the construction of railways," with a preamble that both Powers desire to maintain the territorial integrity and the independence of China. The first result of this Agreement is that Russia claims that under its provisions she is justified in linking her strategic railway system with Pekin. The British Government contends that the Agreement does not cover that claim. The contention is sound with regard to the forty-five miles lying between the North Wall and the capital, but under the terms of this ill-omened pack, Russia has, so far as the Agreement can confer any right in Chinese territory, the right to bring her strategic railway system to the North Wall. The intervening forty-five miles would be covered in a week at any time by the Russian railway battalions. What this means may be understood from Lord Charles's statement that Russia, with her Manchurian railways and the possession of Port Arthur, is already in a position of tremendous military advantage, and that within another four or five years the Siberian railway will have been carried to Port Arthur. The merchants of Newchang told him that the annexation of the country is going on under their very eyes. All the foreign merchants in China are convinced that as soon as the trans-Asiatic railway is finished and the military preparations completed, preferential rates will be imposed in favour of Russian trade in Manchuria. The special object of the mission entrusted to Lord Charles by the Associated Chambers of Commerce was to obtain accurate information as to how security is to be ensured to commercial men who may be disposed to embark their capital in trade enterprise in China. He informs the Association that the essential conditions, peace and order are only to be found in military and national reorganisation. The friendly Powers, by helping to secure that essential, would save China from impending ruin, the integrity and independence of the Empire would be preserved, the open door maintained, and spheres of influence would become unnecessary. But it is evident that the condition precedent to this happy solution of the difficulty is that the Foreign Powers should be really friendly and disinterested. As matters stand it is about as hopeless to expect them to agree to a self-denying ordinance in regard to "the rich territories that are coming into the market" in the Far East as to hope that a syndicate of wolves would respect the integrity of an unprotected sheepfold.

WHAT is contemptuously termed "The Finnish Outcry" is disposed of in a short paragraph of the *Review of Reviews* by Mr. W. T. Stead, who sees all things Russian through rosy spectacles. The ukase decreeing that for the future all matters affecting equally Finland and the Empire at large will be dealt with by the Imperial authorities—only those exclusively concerning Finland being reserved for the consideration of the Diet of the Grand Duchy—is described as a modification of the ancient constitution rendered necessary by altered circumstances. "What the Czar has done has been to try and adjust Finnish Home Rule to the Home Rule favoured by Mr. Gladstone, which in its very fundamental principle reserved to the Imperial Parliament absolute authority to deal with Imperial questions—and of the Army first and foremost." The right of Finland to deal with local affairs is expressly confirmed by the recent Russian Ukase; the present Government were installed in office three years ago expressly to prevent Ireland having the right to pass laws for her own local affairs. The breach of the Coronation Oath by which the present like the four preceding Czars swore to uphold the Finnish constitution in its entirety, is disposed of by the remark "there is some authority in every nation to readjust constitutions to altered circumstances." Giving all due weight to this ingenious special pleading, it would have been more politic and more magnanimous for a mighty Empire like Russia, with vast dominions extending over two continents, to have kept her promises to a little dependency with a small population of hardworking, frugal, well educated subjects, proud of their Grand Dukes to enjoy their privileges in loyal contentment. It is absurd for an autocracy, disposing of a standing army of a million of soldiers, to allege that it is necessary to increase the annual military contingent of 1,900 men hitherto raised for the Czar's service to 7,000 men, or that it is a matter of Imperial concern that the Finnish regiments shall serve in the remotest part of the Empire, amidst a different race speaking a strange language, thousands of miles from their home and kindred. Petitions and remonstrances being disregarded, the Finns are now migrating in considerable numbers to Canada, where M. Laurier, the able French Prime Minister of the Dominion, assigns them excellent locations where they will keep together and commence a new existence under very favourable conditions. The Dominion Government are wisely making similar arrangements for the Icelanders, who from different motives are leaving their inhospitable shores for a less trying climate. They are welcomed with open arms and assigned lands where they can live and thrive and reproduce their old Icelandic homes.

THE report on the administration of the Abkari Department of the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind and Aden, for the year 1897-98 shows a further increase of revenue. The total realizations—Rs. 1,04,35,207—in 1895-96 were followed by plague and famine and a consequent decrease of revenue. The improved condition of the agriculturists has been evident in all Government reports for the period under notice, and the increase of Rs. 1,81,988 over the revenue of the previous year, and of 5·5 per cent. over the average of the past five years, must also be attributed to this source. The amount derived from abkari this year was Rs. 1,01,61,163. There is an ever-increasing revenue from the sale of intoxicating drugs, the average for the past five years being exceeded to the extent of 39 per cent. The increase is officially ascribed as being due to keener competition at auction sales, but it is strange the report contains no explanation of the cause. In Sind the increase is found in every district except Shikarpur; the advance in the Presidency is practically confined to the coast districts from Broach to Kolaba. The plague is probably the cause of the rise in the country liquor revenue, as the people have a growing faith in the efficacy of liquor as a plague prophylactic. This is confined to the town and island of Bombay, and it is difficult to assume the proportion of diminished consumption in the mofussil as being due to plague. Attention is once more drawn to the extensive difference in the incidence of taxation from nine annas per head in Broach to nine pies in Kaira. There is very little change in the number of shops licensed for the sale of country spirits, and although Government realized a considerable increase of revenue from the auction of licenses, the sales of drugs fell from 123,166 to 101,493 seers. The Government deal with licenses in a mild manner of local option, as where possible the number of shops is diminished, and they manifest a desire to consult the wishes of residents before sanctioning the opening of new shops. There was a large increase from 1,605 to 1,955 in the detection of offences against the Abkari laws, which the Commissioner thinks may be taken as a sign of awakened vigilance rather than of increased crime. The proportion of convictions 91·1 per cent. is satisfactory.

THE Indian Railway earnings in the week ending 27th ultimo were ten lakhs behind those of the corresponding week of last year. This brings the total deficiency since the commencement of the official year to over half a crore of rupees. The Great Indian Peninsula, North-Western, Bombay-Baroda, East Indian, Rajputana-Malwa, and Madras Railways are the principal lines which are behind.

THE High Court reopens to-day on the termination of the long summer vacation. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, will sit on the Appellate Side with Mr. Justice Candy, and Mr. Justice Parsons with Mr. Justice Ranade. On the Original Side, the three division Courts will be presided over by Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, Mr. Justice Russell, and Mr. Justice Crowe.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of May, 1897, were Rs. 11,80,04,000; 1898, Rs. 12,80,65,000; and 1899, Rs. 16,53,84,000.

WE are asked to state that the Rajah of Kapurthala is not now in bad health and does not intend to visit Kashmir. His Highness was ill a few months ago, but is now recovered, and has gone to Mussoorie to spend the hot weather, where his chateau, which is now being built on the St. Helen's property, will soon be ready for occupation.

ON the night of the 2nd instant, three Volunteer Martini-Henry rifles and sword bayonets were stolen from the house of the Head Clerk, District Office, Abbottabad.

THE total number of deaths from plague throughout the country for the week ending 4th June was 511 only.

COLONEL A. F. FLETCHER, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay Command, has been permitted to retire from the service.

PLAGUE in the infected districts of the Punjab is showing clear signs of decreasing, though it is feared an increase may occur again in the autumn.

THE road from Dir to the Lowrai Pass, which was much damaged by the heavy rains of April and May, has now once again been put into repair good.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. C. HOGG, commanding the Deesa district, has taken two months' privilege leave. In his absence the district will be commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bignell, Meywar Bhil Corps.

THE garrison at Sadda in the Kurram Valley, which was increased by 70 rifles last March, when there seemed a possibility of the Chamkannis giving trouble, has again been reduced to its normal strength of 80 men.

DURING a game of station polo at Bangalore, on Thursday, on the Ulsoor ground, Major R. Hoare, of the 4th Hussars, fell with his pony, breaking both the bones of his right leg below the knee. He is laid up in his bungalow, but his progressing.

HEAVY rain is reported from South Sylhet, something like ten inches falling in as many hours on Wednesday. The country is all flooded, and it is feared roads and bridges may be damaged. The tea crop will be retarded by this rain, and it is expected that the rice will suffer.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the re-establishment of cantonment hospitals at 70 stations in India to carry out the Cantonment Rules of 1897. Twenty-seven of these will be first class, at stations having more than 1,000 troops, and the remaining 43 will be second class hospitals. The medical officers in charge of the former get Rs. 150 extra pay, and those in charge of the latter get Rs. 100 extra and horse allowance where necessary.

GLANDERS is not confined to the Simla road, where, fortunately, it is being stamped out. An outbreak has occurred in the stables of the 11th Hussars at Meerut, and the Veterinary authorities have been obliged to destroy three horses. Also Captain R. S. Alexander, 7th Bengal Cavalry, Superintendent of the Remount Establishment at Karnal, has been recalled from leave at Mussoorie for the purpose of investigating an outbreak of glanders in the Remount establishment at Babughar.

SOME effort has been made during the last few months to procure for the Army Veterinary Department that status of a "corps" and those military titles which after years of agitation and heart-burning have been attained by the military medical services. The War Office, however, has finally decided that no such concessions are to be granted, and a statement to this effect was recently made in Parliament. It now remains to be seen whether the "Vets" will be able to follow the example of their medical comrades, and successfully boycott the army till the authorities reluctantly grant them the titular recognition they desire.

As was to be expected, the number of officers and men invalided from the foreign stations of the British Army has been increasing of late, the average annual rate now amounting to 190 officers and 2,630 non-commissioned officers and men. From India alone 140 officers and 2,000 non-commissioned officers and men are annually invalided to England; from Celon, China and the Straits Settlements 10 officers and 120 men; from the Mediterranean garrisons 20 officers and 320 men; and from the West Indies and Canada 10 officers and 70 men. A proposal was made some time ago that a special hospital ship should be established for the purpose of transporting these military invalids to England; but the proposal could not be adopted as many of the cases need urgent conveyance to England, and the visits of the hospital ship to our scattered Colonial garrisons could not be made to fit in with the requirements of the situation.

ONE of the most interesting statements in Mr. E. H. Hankin's pamphlet on the plague is that Professor Haffkine is a Jew. Mr. Hankin in dealing with past visitations in Europe appropriately recalls the brutal manner in which the Jews were treated by the maddened nations during the dreadful ravages of the Black Death. "In the countries of Europe," he continues, "in which these atrocious cruelties were enacted, there is still a hatred of the Jews, which hatred we are probably right in regarding as the only surviving effect of the Black Death on the present day society of Europe." As Mr. Hankin goes on to point out "Neither in England nor in India does any such feeling exist against the Jews, either among Hindus, Mohamedans or Christians. On the contrary under the auspices of the Government of this country a learned member of this race, Professor Haffkine, has carried out researches on the nature of plague, and it is chiefly to the results of his work that individuals must look for protection against the disease."

ADMIRAL BOSANQUET, who has been appointed to the command of the East India Squadron, has had a most distinguished career. The third son of Mr. S. R. Bosanquet of Dingestow Court, Co. Monmouth, he was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Gosport. He was mate of the Rodney in 1854, in the Russian War. At the taking of Kerteh and the Yenikale entrance of the Sea of Azoo, he was lieutenant of the Spitfire. He was lieutenant of the Rodney in the Naval Brigade until the close of the siege of Sebastopol; and lieutenant of the Calcutta at the capture of forts at the entrance of Peiho River, 1858; lieutenant in command of the Woodcock gunboat engaged with the North forts, Peiho River, 1860; and was in command of the Flamer in operations against Taeping, 1862-63. He was severely wounded when in command of field guns in an attack on the city of Fung-Wha in 1862; and again he received severe wounds in the next year in an attack by Taeping rebels on the Flamer in Hong-chow Bay. For distinguished services he was promoted to commander and in the Egyptian War he was captain of the Northumberland. In 1884 he acted as A. D. C. to the Queen.

WITH a view to relaxing as far as possible the restrictions placed on the movement of inhabitants of plague-infected areas, and reducing the employment of police on cordon duty, the Punjab Government has decided that all persons who have been inoculated with Haffkine's prophylactic not less than a week and not more than a month previous, and have been subjected to disinfection of person and clothing, and are, moreover, not in communication with the sick as relatives or attendants, shall be at liberty to go where they please, except that they may not re-establish themselves at the village site before the disinfection of houses and property is complete. In places where the inhabitants who satisfy these conditions are in a majority or constitute a very large proportion of the entire population, the remainder may be lodged in one or more camps, which may be treated as quarantine camps, and the residents may be released after ten days' detention and the usual disinfection. Wherever this system is applied, inoculation and disinfection of person and clothing, or, in the alternative, ten days' detention with disinfection of person and clothing, will free the inhabitants of all restrictions. This scheme is intended for localities where it is possible, with the consent of the people, to inoculate on a large scale; but it would probably be suitable to many of the smaller villages also.

"THE *Pioneer* writes:—Many who have visited Malabar Hill, the most fashionable and healthy suburb of Bombay, and seen the Parsee Towers of Silence on its cool heights, must have regretted that most lovely spot, which is evidently meant for the delectation of the living should have been taken up by the dead. The Parsees, as is well known, have a peculiar way of disposing off their dead by exposing them to be devoured by vultures—a most primitive method and a relic of very remote uncivilised days. It is surprising that such an advanced community as the Parsee should in these days still stick to such a custom, and a movement for its abolition has now been set on foot. An influential body of Parsees, headed by their official chief, Sir Jamsetji, has been formed to erect a cemetery for the Parsee dead on the hill of Matheran, the health resort of Bombay, and large funds have been already subscribed for this purpose. This is a step in the right direction, and if it is successfully taken, may lead to cemeteries being substituted for Towers of Silence in Bombay itself. Conservative opinion, as was to be expected, has been roused among the Parsees, and the new movement has been opposed; but seeing that the Parsee Baronet is himself heading the new movement, we may expect it to succeed to a certain extent. Burial, it may be said, is by no means uncommon among the Parsees at present. In many towns in India Parsees are buried: and in Hongkong, Canton, and the neighbouring places in China there are regular Parsee cemeteries in which their dead have been buried for more than sixty years."

THE first meeting of the Legislative Council in Simla, next Friday, will be interesting for this, if for nothing else, that it will give the new Finance Member his first opportunity of speaking on a subject which we have every reason to believe he has very much at heart. Mr. Clinton Dawkins came to India determined to do all in his power to get rid of the rooted disinclination to invest in Indian securities which has long characterised the London market. We announced some time ago that legislation was contemplated to enable the Indian Joint Stock Companies to open branch offices in London, where a register of shares would be kept, and a Bill with this object will be introduced at Friday's Council meeting. The difficulty of negotiating shares, when transfers in London are impracticable, must obviously operate as a serious deterrent to the ordinary investor, and, this skid removed, the wheel will run more freely if it begins to run at all. It is clear, however, that mere expedients to facilitate transfer and render Indian securities more easily negotiable in London, most important as they are in an ancillary aspect, are of little avail until the investor is assured that if he invests a sovereign in an Indian enterprise he can, when he chooses, get that sovereign back at the same rate of exchange. Nobody knows this better than the Finance Minister, and it is as much for the hints they may contain regarding the Currency Commission's recommendations and the action the Government of India contemplate in consequence, as for their bearing on the particular Bill before the Council, that the Finance Minister's remarks at next Friday's meeting will be looked forward to with interest.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD was cordially congratulated by many members on both sides, says a Lobby correspondent, on the publication and quality of his book concerning "The Break-up of China." "Ah," he answered, "I'm glad it's over. I'd sooner fight a general action than write another book like that. You know I'm not a literary man." He was asked what he thought of the reported Russian demand for the extension of the Manchurian Railway from Port Arthur to Peking, Lord Charles said, "I don't believe it. I don't think the Russians would be so foolish as to make such a demand at this moment. Mind you," he added, "I say nothing against Russian diplomacy. They have a certain method, and they stick to it. Our people do not seem yet to have realised that."

ANOTHER of Sir Christopher Wren's works—it is announced—needs decoration, or rather its decorations need to be restored, and the work is not likely to be long delayed. This is the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford, the first public building designed by the architect. Early as it was in his career, Wren even then saw the decoration should not run counter to the character of a building, and he designed the general scheme of the paintings as well as the structure. His idea was that they should represent the open sky in imitation of the theatre of the ancient Greeks and Romans, which were too large to be covered with lead or tile. Robert Streater, an artist, who in several senses of the word "flourished" about that time, was entrusted with the work. In February, 1669, Pepys, always keen for a new impression, looked in at the artist's studio and saw the painter busy at work on the cartoons. His own opinion of the paintings is that they were "very noble," and he adds that "some connoisseurs, buttressing his own view, consider them better than those at Whitehall." Pepys was a more competent judge of the drama than of art, and these particular "connoisseurs" seem to have judged hastily. Walpole had more experience and less enthusiasm; Streater's performance, he said, was "a very mean one." But it is curious to see how, even in those days, a Wren decorator was the object of conflicting judgments. Robert Whitehall describes the paintings in a poem called "Uranis," and, combining criticism with prophesy, seems alike unfortunate in each. He ends thus:

"Future ages must confess they owe
To Streater, more than Michael Angelo."

TELEGRAMS.

THE INDIAN SUGAR DUTIES.

SIR H. FOWLER'S MOTION.

MR. MACLEAN SECONDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 10.

On Thursday evening next, the debate on the Indian Sugar Duties will be resumed in the House of Commons, the Liberal leaders being anxious fully to discuss the subject. A full attendance of members is expected on the occasion.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Fowler will move the adoption of an address, praying Her Majesty to be pleased to disallow the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, 1899.

Mr. J. M. Maclean, yesterday, undertook to second the motion.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DEBATE ON CHINA.

THE YANGTZE MERCHANTS TO BE PROTECTED.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

In the course of a debate on China in the Commons, his evening, Mr. St. John Brodrick, replying to various criticisms, notably by Lord Charles Beresford, said the Government proposed to hold China to her undertaking not to alienate the provinces bordering the Yangtze, and to allow connection with Burmah whenever this was desired. The British Government, he added, will see that the force upon the Yangtze is sufficiently strong to protect merchants.

He regarded the agreement with Russia as a happy augury.

Mr. Brodrick further stated that the Government doubted whether a demand for Russian railway connection with Peking had ever been made, but must declare that if such a demand was pressed, Great Britain would be forced to advise the Tsung-li-Yamen against a step that was calculated to subordinate the Government of China to another Power.

THE TROUBLE WITH THE TRANSVAAL.

JUNE 10.

The Transvaal Volksraad has approved the franchise proposals made by President Kruger at the Bloemfontein Conference, and has directed the Government to submit a law in accordance therewith.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S ATTITUDE ENDORSED.

The Orange Free State Volksraad has adopted a resolution endorsing President Kruger's attitude in the negociations with Sir A. Milner.

THE SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

JUNE 11.

A mass meeting of the unenfranchised was held at Johannesburg, yesterday evening, at which resolutions were adopted endorsing Sir Alfred Milner's proposals for a settlement of their grievances.

The speeches discountenanced the use of force, and expressed confidence in Sir A. Milner.

Latest despatches from Johannesburg indicate that much excitement prevails, but anxiety is manifested to preserve peace and the Boers are adopting a conciliatory attitude, the authorities having ordered the Burghers not to interfere with the meeting on Saturday.

It is understood at Bloemfontein that President Kruger is willing to abolish the Dynamite Monopoly and that the Orange Free State is pressing the Pretoria Government to grant reforms to the Uitlanders. Nevertheless the situation is of such gravity that trains are being despatched to Johannesburg to provide for a possible exodus.

RESULT OF THE GRAND PRIZE.

The race for the Grand Prize of Paris run for to-day, resulted as under :—

M. M. Caillault's Perth	1
M. de Gheest's Velasquez	2
Comte de Fels's Alhambra III	3

THE PACIFIC CABLE SCHEME.

JUNE 10.

The British Government will reconsider the Pacific cable scheme on the basis of utilizing British credit for providing the necessary capital.

PROTECTING THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

Extraordinary measures are to be taken to protect President Loubet when attending the races at Longchamps to-morrow.

The police have received orders to line the route to the course, and companies of infantry will be concealed under the race-stands.

COLONEL PICQUART RELEASED.

JUNE 9.

Colonel Picquart has been released.

TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

JUNE 10.

The 23rd Company of Royal Engineers sailed for Natal to-day.

COUNTY CRICKET.

In the cricket match between Surrey and Lancashire played at Manchester, the Surrey team defeated their opponents by an innings and 9 runs.

Essex has won the match against Hampshire by 72 runs.

Kent defeated Somersetshire at Tonbridge by 42 runs.

Middlesex scored a victory over Sussex at Lords by 5 wickets.

Yorkshire defeated Derbyshire by 9 wickets.

The match between Gloucestershire and Nottinghamshire ended in a draw.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR AUSTRALIA.

The Australians have beaten Cambridge University at Cambridge by 10 wickets.

THE MAILS.

LONDON; JUNE 9.

The Bombay mails of the 27th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab, arrived here, from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 9.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Rome left here, for Aden, this morning.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Parramatta, left here, this afternoon, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Monday next.

JUNE 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ballarat, arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 10.

Mail steamer Ameer from Suez arrived.

JUNE, 11.

Mail steamer Britannia, from Suez, arrived.

H. E. THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

Lord Curzon and a party from the Viceregal Lodge went into Camp, to-day, in Naldera Woods, a few miles beyond Mashobra, returning to Simla next Wednesday.

SIMLA WATER-SUPPLY.

The experiment of giving Simla continuous instead of intermittent water-supply has proved a success, hydrants having been kept open throughout the whole 24 hours for the past three weeks without the reserves being depleted to danger point. It is now hoped to continue the new arrangement for the rest of the season, and supposing the monsoon arrives at the usual date this will probably be possible. If therefore, the additional reservoir which will still further increase the supply is expected to be completed by next November, Simla may look forward for continuous water-supply permanently.

INSTRUCTION IN TELEGRAPHY.

THE COURSE PROLONGED.

JUNE 10.

The duration of the course of instruction in telegraphy for Royal Engineer officers attached to the Telegraph Department is extended from eighteen months to two years, the new arrangement commencing with three officers now undergoing the course, who will remain on extra six months each.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Major-General Egerton, Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, proceeds home shortly on privilege leave.

Surgeon-General Taylor, head of the Royal Army Medical Corps in India, leaves Simla on Tuesday on a tour inspection, visiting Meerut, Agra, Lucknow, Bareilly, Rawalpindi, Dalhousie, Subathu and Dagshai.

Second Lieutenant Bruce, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, officiates as Squadron Officer, 7th Bombay Lancers.

Lieutenant Oliphant from the 23rd Madras Infantry, officiates as Wing Officer, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

A TERRIBLE SMASH.

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 10.

Within three hours, late on Thursday night, 3 inches 75 cents of rain fell near Bhonghir, where the ill-fated goods train or rather engine and 16 wagons lie in the stream. The dead bodies of the firemen were yesterday taken away from the debris, but driver Vaughan's had not been found up to last night. He is under the engine, which must be lifted. The wagons were loaded with rice and salt from Bombay, and bags of these are lying about the wreck. Five wagons belonged to G. I. P., two to the B. B. and C. I., one to the East Coast and eight to the Nizam's Railway, and all that can be seen of these are sheets of iron and splintered timber with here and there a pair of carriage wheels pointing skywards. The two guards escaped providentially, as they were in the rear of the train which dragged the load of 42 wagons. The accident was due to the washaway and not to the collapse of the bridge. All the engineers of the Railway are on the spot, but it is impossible to clear the permanent way for another week, passengers and mails being transhipped.

JUNE 11.

Last evening the six smashed vehicles were lifted away by a powerful crane, and the remaining ten will probably be cleared off the line by Tuesday, when through traffic over the fatal spot will be restored. The railway authorities do not meanwhile propose constructing a diversion, and passengers are now required to walk a mile across country from Bibinagar to catchthe train on the opposite side.

Driver Vaughan's body was found yesterday held down under water beneath the tender of the engine. No marks of injury were noticed, and it is certain he was drowned. The water having gone down two feet his feet were seen slightly above the surface, the body and head being caught below. He was buried here this morning with volunteer honours.

The loss to the Nizam's Railway is estimated at two lakhs of rupees.

THE COUNCIL ELECTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JUNE 10.

Eleven delegates for the Council election were elected in Surat, all in Nawabzada Nasarullakhan's favour.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A PARSEE CONTRACTOR.

MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY AT DHULIA.

BEFORE Mr. Kelkar, the First Class City Magistrate at Dhulia, Mr. Naoroji Manekji Purvey, a rich Parsee of Poona, stands charged with causing the death of Kashiram, one of his servants, at Shruvania, a little village near Dhulia. The facts of the case, as stated by the police, are briefly as follows :—The accused is one of the contractors on the Tapty Valley Railway. He is said to be worth several lakhs of rupees and has visited Europe three or four times. On the 8th of May last one of his servants died suddenly. A "punchnama" was held the next day, and a "post-mortem" examination of the body was made. On the 10th of May, the accused was arrested on a charge of murder ; it being alleged that Kashiram died of the injuries received from a kick given him by the accused. An application for bail was made but was refused. Meanwhile, a certificate was produced from the Civil Surgeon, to the effect that the accused had a weak heart and it would be a risk to his life, if he were sent to jail. The accused was accordingly detained in custody in the hospital. Mr. Furdunji S. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, proceeded to Dhulia on the 22nd ultimo, and applied to the magistrate for bail on behalf of the accused. This application was also refused.

Next day, Mr. Talyarkhan applied to Mr. R. S. Tipnis, the Sessions Judge for bail, offering substantial security. After hearing the arguments of the counsel, the Sessions Judge ordered the accused to be released on bail for Rs. 10,000. The bail was at once produced and the accused was released. The case is fixed for hearing before Mr. Kelkar. The prosecution is conducted by Mr. Greenaway, the police Superintendent, and Mr. Dubois. The accused denies the truth of the charge laid against him. His defence is that the servant died a natural death and he at once reported the matter to the police.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th June 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	—	—	— p.m.	—	—
Teheran	11	12	11 p.m.	0	22
Suez	11	2	45 p.m.	0	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 11th June, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	—	55	—	4
" Karachi	—	4	—	2
" Madras	0	4	—	1

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Captain G. H. C. Weston, with the English mails of the 26th May, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. During the voyage she experienced moderate to fresh breeze to Long. 50° E. then fresh to strong monsoon to 70° E, thence to port light and fresh airs and confused sea to arrival. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Arratoon Mr and 3 sons	Foot Mr
Bryce Lt	Spiller Mr
Dalrymple Mrs. 2 children and 2 infants	Taylor Mr
	Winslowe Capt

FROM MARSEILLES.

Agnew Maj	Hawkins Col
Anderson Mr	Hoskins Lt
Barry Mr	Ismail Mohomed
Birmingham Dr	Kenrick Mr
Conran Major	Keef Maj
Crowe Hon Justice	Madden Mr
Dickens Rev and Mrs	Pure Mr
Gordon Capt	Raikes Mr
Grey Col	Starkey Dr

FROM BRINDISI.

Palmer Mr	Starling Mr
Shields Mr	

A CEMETERY FOR THE PARSEES AT MATHERAN.

OF late, the minds of the members of the Parsee community have been greatly exercised over the question of a proposed Parsee Cemetery at Matheran. Some two or three months back, the question of erecting a cemetery for the Parsees at the hill sanitarium was started by certain Parsees, and a plot of land was obtained from the superintendent. It then dawned upon the oragnizers of the movement that there was a strong feeling against the proposed cemetery and ultimately one of the Parsees who headed the movement wrote to Dr. Colli eaquiring whether there was any likelihood of his granting permission for the erection of a Tower of Silence. The reply was, as was to be expected, in the negative, and the original proposal for a cemetery had to be revived. This has not only thoroughly aroused the conservative spirit, but it has met with opposition even from some of the enlightened people. Opinions are divided, and the feelings of the members on both sides have been worked to the highest pitch. Evidently, there has been a lamentable split and the matters are not to be allowed to rest where they are. The "Rast Goftar," the leading organ of the Parsees, which has invariably espoused the cause of liberal reforms, is loud in its condemnation of the new movement which, in its opinion, is calculated to wound the religious susceptibilities of the orthodox people and some smart writings mark its columns. The "Kaiser-i-Hind," whose proprietor has been one of the early pioneers of the new movement advocates the burial of Parsees at Matheran, and the scheme is said to have found favour with Sir Jamshedjee and other influential members of the community.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	2	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	5	2	18
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakhmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	2	17
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	5
Total	11	9	83
Same date last year	12	3	78

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	5	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	9	3	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeswar and Mahalaxmi	2	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	0	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	1	10
G Mahim and Worlee	0	1	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	13	10	103
Total plague deaths to date	46,615	40,388	
Same date last year	15	3	69

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	1

RAILWAY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

REVISED RULES.

The following revised arrangements for the medical inspection and disinfection of travellers by railway at Broach and Manmad stations are notified:—

Bombay Castle, 6 June.

Letter from the Supervising Medical Officer, Railway Medical Inspection, No. 558-R., dated the 30th May 1199 :—"I have the honour to report, as Broach City has been declared free from plague, that the barrier inspections of departures from Broach Station are now no longer necessary, and to recommend that they be discontinued after the 15th June next. 2. I would also recommend the discontinuance of Manmad as an inspection post from the same date. Through inspections were stopped there on the 1st instant, and only arrivals have been examined since, but I do not consider this necessary any longer as Ahmednagar is practically free, and Nasik is becoming free."

Resolution.—With reference to Government Resolution No. 3009-P., dated the 3rd May 1899, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the abolition of the following measures with effect from the 15th June 1899 :—

(1) Barrier inspection of departures from Broach Station ;

(2) Inspection at Manmad Station.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following postings and transfers of Royal Artillery Officers have been approved by the War Office :—

Lieutenant R. G. Oasely, from No. 7 Company Western Division at Jhansi, to the 12th Field Battery at Jallundur.

2nd-Lieutenant B. H. Shaw-Stewart, from No. 24 Company, Eastern Division, Delhi, to the 47th Field Battery at Mian Mir.

2nd-Lieutenant B. A. B. Butler, from No. 2 Company, Eastern Division, St. Helena, to the 41st Field Battery at Lucknow.

2nd-Lieutenant E. W. Browne, from No. 25 Company, Eastern Division, Hongkong, to the 58th Field Battery at Kamptee.

Lieutenant C. H. W. Owen, from No. 6 Mountain Battery, Jutogh, to No. 2 Mountain Battery at Rawalpindi.

Lieutenant E. H. E. Collen, from No. 1 Company, Eastern Division, Fort William, to No. 6 Mountain Battery at Jutogh.

Lieutenant R. H. Lockhart, from No. 4 Company, Southern Division, Portsmouth, to No. 2 Moutain Battery, Rawalpindi.

Lieutenant J. Rowley, Adjutant of the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteer Artillery on vacating that appointment has been posted to the Depot Mountain Artillery and ordered home.

THE North-West Provinces Canal and Drainage, the Registration and Pudukotai Bills are all likely to come up in the Legislative Council on the 23rd. A Whipping Bill is also likely to be introduced. At present children can be whipped for offences against the Indian Penal Code, and it is proposed to extend the power to whip to offences committed by children against other laws now punishable by imprisonment.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, Governor of Bombay, left here on Saturday afternoon from the Victoria Terminus Station, for Poona, by the 2 o'clock train. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., Private Secretary, and Captain A. D. Young, Aide-de-Camp. Although the departure was private, a few officials and gentlemen assembled at the station to see the Governor off. Amongst those present were : Mr. W. L. Harvey, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner; Dr. J Pollen, I.C.S., Commissioner of Customs ; Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District ; Mr. A. F. Woodburn, Plague Commissioner ; Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police ; Captain A. E. Aitken, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District. Mr. W.T. Morison, Collector of Bombay ; Mr. H. Wenden, Agent, G.I.P. Railway Co.; the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E. ; Mr. H.S. Lawrence, I.C.S., Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department ; Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, I. C. S., Deputy Municipal Commissioner ; Sirdar Umar Jamal, Messrs. Jamsetji Ruttonji Billimoria, Shamrao Maneckji Raley, and Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahiman Haji Mahomed Kadwani. The Governor arrived at the station a few minutes before 2 o'clock. His Excellency was garlanded and presented with a bouquet. Having acknowledged the compliment, Lord Sandhurst entered the special saloon attached to the train, which shortly after steamed out of the station. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

BHICOO BALOO, a labourer, working Municipal road rollers, and residing at Ripon Road, has reported to the police that, on the evening of the 7th instant, he was robbed of Rs. 800 by five men. One of the robbers was an old acquaintance of the complainant. From inquiries made by the police it appears that this acquaintance called on him at his residence about twelve days ago and represented to him that he had ornaments, of the value of Rs. 1,200, which he had pledged with a Marwaree for Rs. 800. The "friend" requested the complainant to redeem the ornaments and to keep them with him till such time as he was able to pay him Rs. 800 with interest. The acquaintance having paid two or three visits, complainant agreed to raise the money, and he did so by pledging the ornaments belonging to his family. On the evening of the 7th instant, they both set out to redeem the ornaments, which had been alleged to have been pledged with a Marwaree at Mahalaxmi. On arriving at the latter place the "friend" pointed out to complainant a shop, which was closed. Whereupon they retracted their steps by Clark Road, intending to call next day at the Marwaree's shop. Complainant stated that while proceeding along Clark Road towards Jacob Circle, and when nearly opposite the hay stacks, he was suddenly pounced upon by four men, who seized his arms, while the "friend" robbed him of Rs. 800, all in currnency notes, which were in his pocket. The robbers then ran away in different directions, leaving him on the road side bewailing his misfortune. This was about 7-15 p.m. Complainant having remained seated for about fifteen minutes on the road side without opening his mouth to shout or call for assistance, went to Jacob Circle police chowkey and made his complaint there. He was, however, unable to give the address of his friend. The police succeeded in tracing the man's residence to a chawl in Nesbit Lane on the following day. But on getting there, it was found that the man had left with his wife that morning. The police kept a watch on the chawl, with the result that the wife was caught on putting in an appearance there at 3 p.m. on the following day. The wife stated that her husband gave her Rs. 40 on the morning of the 9th instant and left her, saying he would go to his native place at Ratheri, in Ratnagiri District, and that she was to follow him next day The local police have wired to the police authority at Ratnagiri to arrest the man, but he might not have gone there.

THE DEWAN OF RUTLAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your sub-editorial on the distinction of a C.I.E. conferred on Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji, Dewan of Rutlam, you have mentioned some sectional influence directed against him while he was Chief Justice at Baroda. Allow me to state that that Parsee gentleman was well-known at Baroda to have steered clear of all sectional spirit. The C.I.E. conferred on him is primarily due to his services at Baroda, which his conduct at Rutlam seems to have well emphasised. He built up one of the most important branches of the reformed administration at Baroda—the Judicial Department—and filled it with many professional and educated young men, the more important of whom was brought up by him, and have been ornaments of the Baroda bench. Much of the new and important set of rules and regulations are due to his experience and energy and his practical knowledge of British and Native Laws. He did much to inspire the people with confidence in the justice meted out. His bearing was conciliatory and he brought singular practical and legal ability to bear in adjudicating upon matters of vastly different type. His counsel was taken in State affairs even beyond his province—such was his moderation, his grasp of general affairs, and courteous and affable bearing. His career is not yet closed, and I only express the hope of many that he may rise to a higher sphere.—Yours, &c.,

A. B.

BREAK DOWN AT SEA.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, under the command of Captain W. Elliot, put back from sea. She left the Prince's Dock at about 11 a.m. on Saturday, and was proceeding on her voyage to Calcutta in ballast. On reaching about a hundred yards off from the outer light-ship it was discovered that her tail shaft had given way. As it was found impossible to proceed any further, Commander Elliot signalled for assistance which news was at once communicated to Bombay from the light-house and the Tug Escort of the B. I. S. N. Company was immediately despatched After making fast the hawser she towed her charge to and anchored in harbour at 10-30 p.m. opposited the Ballard Pier, where she is now lying and will shortly enter the dry dock to get the shaft renewed, after which she will resume he voyage.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

SESAMUM.

A SUPPLEMENTARY memorandum on the sesamum (til or jinjili) crop, 1898-99 reads :—In the table appended to the final general memorandum on the sesamum crop issued on the 10th January 1899, the area sown with the late crop in Madras was stated to be 127,000 acres only ; but later and fuller reports state that 267,000 acres were brought under cultivation between October 1898 and March 1899. This area was a little smaller than the area sown in the corresponding period of last year, but was also a little above the average. The probable final figures now estimated, together with those reported in October last, bring the total area under sesamum in Madras to 754,000 acres, which is substantially smaller than in 1897-98, though but little below the average. The rains were protracted, and encouraged larger sowings than usual in the later months. The crop was much better than that of last year, but only slightly better than the average.

In Bengal, whence no report on oilseeds had been received when the final general memorandum was published in January last, the area sown with sesamum is reported to be about the same as last year, but a little larger than the average of the preceding four years. The season was entirely favourable for the oilseeds crop, and the yield is estimated at 92 per cent of an average crop, amounting to 35,200 tons, which is well in excess of last year's and very much larger than the average.

In the Nizam's Territory both the area under sesamum and the yield were larger than in the preceding year.

The foregoing reports from Madras, Bengal and Hyderabad involve changes in the figures contained in the table published in January, and that table as revised is appended to this note. The general result for all the reporting provinces is :

	Acres.	Tons.
Average previous to 1897-98	3,445,000	252,000
1897-98	3,652,000	311,000
1898-99	3,545,000	305,000

THE plague in the Jullundur district following the incidence of this time last year seems to be on the verge of ceasing, for the very hot weather at least. The returns for the 4th instant show one case at Bhangal only in the whole district, and another village, Lodhipur, is declared free.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 26.

THE QUEEN'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.

ON Wednesday last, the Queen entered upon her eighty-first year—an age exceeded by only one of her long line of predecessors, George III., who lived till he was approaching his eighty-second year,—and the interesting event has been celebrated at home, and, as we hear, abroad with a heartiness and spontaneousness not exceeded at either of the Royal Jubilees. It was perhaps unfortunate that the day fell during the Whitsuntide holidays ; for this has rendered necessary a postponement of the usual state and official functions that can only take place in the Metropolis. But elsewhere nothing occurred to prevent the day being observed in the usual manner, and here in London the occasion passed by no means unnoticed. We must wait a few days for the picturesque military display on the Horse Guards Parade known as the trooping of the colours and for the Ministerial banquets ; but many thousands of Londoners had an opportunity afforded them of attending thanksgiving services on the 24th in the more important of our religious edifices. At St. Paul's, where a vast congregation, including the Lord Mayor and Corporation, assembled, the Primate preached an eloquent sermon, in which he dwelt on the side of her Majesty's character that has chiefly endeared her to all her subjects and made her the most popular ruler in Europe, namely, her example of true womanly sympathy. "She loves her people," said Dr. Temple, "with a genuine love, and it is her greatest joy that her people should return that love to her" At the Chapel Royal, St. James's, an address was delivered by the Bishop of London, from which I quote the following passage :—"We commemorate the 80th birthday of our most Gracious Sovereign with feelings of deep thankfulness for the increasing profundity of meaning which every year added to her life has given to her example. She has been in no common way a link between the generations. She has seen great changes wrought in the aspirations of the peoples over whom she rules. As we look back we see with what steadfast courage, what abiding hope and sure confidence she has faced each issue as it arose, how she has been quick to discern every tendency that made for good, how she has trusted her people, and has taught them to have confidence in themselves. At Westminster Abbey the special thanksgiving service was mainly musical in character and concluded with the National Anthem in which the large congregation joined with fine effect. Mr. Beerbohm Tree gave a

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE

to considerably over a thousand youngsters drawn from military and other schools, who to the conductor's baton shouted "We wish your Majesty many happy returns of the day," then sang God Save the Queen, and wound up with three cheers for the venerable Sovereign, who by means of the electrophone was listening at Windsor Castle, and immediately afterwards telephoned her acknowledgments. There are no more loyal subjects of the Queen than the members of the Stock Exchange, and it goes without saying that Her Majesty was not forgotten in Capel Court. The brokers not only gave vent to their feelings by singing the National Anthem and by cheers that could be heard over a good portion of the city, but sent a telegram of congratulation, which met with a gracious response. Similar agreeable scenes were enacted at Lloyds, the Baltic, the Corn Exchange, the Mincing Lane Sale Rooms, and other commercial resorts east of Ludgate Hill.

THE BANQUET AT THE HOTEL CECIL

did not quite come up to one's expectations, so far at least as numbers are concerned. Five hundred, it seems, were wanted, but hardly 300 subscribed, less than is often collected for a charity dinner. Probably the holidays had something to do with the comparatively small attendance, but I cannot help thinking that if the promoters had shown a little more energy three times as many subscribers could have been obtained. Although somewhat wanting in distinction as well as numbers the speaking was of a high character. Each speaker rose to the occasion and perhaps was to no small degree stimulated to do his best by the example of the Chairman, Lord Rosebery, who, if he has joined the ranks of "retired leaders," still remains the best of our after-dinner speakers. Lord Rosebery, who two or three days previously was the guest of the Queen at Windsor, spoke of the Queen's reign as the most signal and illustrious in British history. When her Majesty came to the throne, there were only two things left for her to achieve—domestic happiness and the affection of her subjects—and she had attained both. By the purest and loftiest life she had exercised sovereignty far beyond the limits of her own dominions. She had fixed for ever this ancient Monarchy, and preserved the Empire, which she had also greatly extended, and of which she was the bond and symbol. Her reign would have its influence over generations yet unborn, and over countries that had yet to spring into existence under the auspices of the Anglo-Saxon race. "I know not," said Lord Rosebery, "by what name our Queen will be known in history—it is too early to anticipate that verdict ; but at least I can say by what name and in what terms she is known to us—as Victoria the venerable and Victoria the well-beloved. There was only one toast, but eight speakers. The Lord Mayor spoke on behalf of the city ; Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree, M. P., for India ; Colonel J. L. Taylor (an American) for the United States ; Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal for Canada ; Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Clarke for Australasia; Sir David Tennant for the Cape ; and the Right Hon. Evelyn Ashley as a former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. India was fairly represented, although most of the Hailebury men in town were enjoying their own dinner. Mr. Herbert Birdwood was there, and near him Mr. A. Cumine, of the Plague Commission. But most of the Oriental world were at the table, over which Sir John Jardine, one of the vice-chairmen, presided, with Professor Skeat on his right and Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji on his left, and ranged near them Mr. De Souza, of the Bombay Civil Service, Mr. Setalvad, of the Bombay Bar, Mr. Rustom Cama, and Dr. Wadia. Mr. Justice Ameer Ali was seated beside Mr. Justice Cooper. There were also directors of the British North Borneo Company. Sir M. M. Bhownuggree sat with Sir Owen Tudor Burne at the chief table. The other vice-chairmen were Sir William Robinson, K. C. M. G., late Governor of Hongkong, Sir Walter Besant, the novelist, Mr. Arthur W. A. Beckett, one of the staff of "Punch," and the retired actor, Sir Squire Bancroft. Colonel Taylor, whose fine speech was received with rounds of applause, presided over thirty-five of his fellow countrymen. Many ladies joined the company after dinner, amongst them being Miss Manning, honorary secretary of the National Indian Association, and Miss Muller, sister of Professor Muller of Bombay.

THE CHIEF CENTRE OF ATTRACTION

was, however, Windsor, where the much-favoured Royal borough was en fete. Whilst the Queen was at breakfast a choir of some 300 selected voices serenaded her Majesty. They formed a semi-circle in the grand quadrangle. Behind them were ranged the Eton Rifle Volunteers and the rest of the boys of the famous institution

"Where grateful science still adores Her Henry's holy shade."

The programme opened with the National Anthem, and included the late Bishop of Wakefield's Jubilee hymn with the following additional verse, the composition of Mr. Arthur C. Benson :—

O Loving Heart, through fourscore years
Of Royal self-surrender,
Through gracious toil, through faithful tears,
Most sorrowful, most tender,
In loving hope, in steadfast might
Unnumbered hearts enfold her,
On to the home of life and light,
God guard her, God uphold her !

The other items were Mendelssohn's song, "The Woods," and two madugals, one entitled "To the Queen" and the other "The Triumph of Victoria." Apparently no one thought of setting to music and including the Poet Laureate's ode which appeared in big type the same morning in the *Times* under the heading "An Indian Summer." Perhaps (if the irreverence may be excused) it was thought that if Mr. Alfred Austin's production had formed part of the programme it would have spoilt her Majesty's breakfast, for it is very disappointing. All the "Times" says in praise of the effusion to which it affords so much space is that "An Indian Summer" is a felicitous title ! What would not Tennyson have made of the eightieth anniversary of the great Queen's birth ? It is at such times that the nation and the Empire fully realise how much poorer we have been since he crossed the bar. Oh ! for the touch of the vanished hand.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

When I saw the Queen at the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Victoria and Albert Museum she seemed in excellent health, but was wearing spectacles which I had not observed her doing on any previous public occasion. It seems that there was a special reason for this. According to "Truth," which is usually well posted on Court matters, her Majesty has lately developed an alarming weakness of the eyesight, which, indeed, is hereditary in the Royal family as they grow old. George III., we are reminded, was blind for many years, and his immediate successor underwent a serious operation in order to preserve his sight. The Queen is suffering from cataract, and she has just consulted the well known German oculist, Professor Pagenstecher, who has been summoned to Windsor Castle. Truth is informed that he recommends a speedy operation, and he guarantees its success, being of the opinion that the Queen will entirely regain her former excellent sight. Persons of advanced age stand the operation for cataract better than younger people, but the Queen is said to be very reluctant to undergo it, although it is declared to be "absolutely inevitable."

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Although it cannot be truthfully said that the British public are absorbed by the doings of the Conference at the Hague, there is a certain amount of dissatisfaction expressed here as well as in other parts of Europe at the decision come to to exclude the press from all the sittings. No one is so unreasonable as to suppose that every matter coming up for consideration by the delegates could or should be discussed in public, but the unwisdom of making the entire proceedings secret is generally proclaimed. Perhaps the Conference when it settles down to real business may think fit to modify its former resolution to be its own reporter and only to communicate to the representatives of public journals what it chooses. There must surely be less reason for shutting out professional journalists now that by common consent almost the only question of delicacy, that of armaments, has by common consent been relegated to the background. Indeed, this is the place that has been accorded to it by M. de Staal, though it is not exactly the position it occupied in Count Muravieff's famous letter to the Powers. M. de Staal in his speech on Saturday, which the papers were only able to publish on Thursday, placed the question of mediation and arbitration in the forefront. According to his classification, the subject of the laws of war and the humane conditions to be followed by hostile armies comes second. Armaments, which we all thought the Czar was so anxious to reduce or to keep at their present level, comes, "longo intervallo," last of all, and perhaps not at all. The "Times" therefore is not without justification for saying that the Conference is becoming and has in fact mainly become a conference as to international arbitration and mediation. Pretty much the same thing has been intimated by some of the delegates in their conversations with the newspaper representatives, and even M. de Bloch seems to wish it made quite clear that he does not advocate immediate disarmament. M. de Bloch, who is a sort of Mr. Stead but without Mr. Stead's insatiable desire to pose, is of course like the small fry of our own arbitration and peace societies at the Hague. He is indeed very different from the arbitration agitator as we know him in this country to our sorrow and personal suffering. M. de Bloch, the author of the Conference idea, is described by one of the English special correspondents as "anxious to keep his own individuality in the background." If this is really a true description, and it agrees with all we have read of M. de Bloch, he must seem like a fish out of water among the self-advertising faddists who are hanging about the gates of Queen Wilhelmina's wooded retreat on the look-out for delegates whom they can button-hole. Why advocates of such beautiful principles as international arbitration and so forth should be the most intolerable of bores I cannot say, but that is what they almost without exception are, as I have no doubt M. de Staal and his colleagues have discovered before this. The man most to be pitied is the French delegate M. Bourgeois, who has been chosen to preside over the section which will specially consider the arbitration proposals. As for the Conference itself it seems early to talk of friction, but someone has been trying to create mischief by representing, falsely, it seems, that Germany and Russia were working together very closely at the Congress. Moreover, the *Berlin Post* has chosen this moment, or which is more likely, has been directed to publish an article which is not calculated to put everybody in good humour. From the moment the Czar's proposal became known all the enemies of the German Empire have been busy making mischief and casting suspicions on the good faith of the German Government. There are many politicians in Europe not only English and French, but also some of the more violent Panslavists in Russia itself whose one desire is to trip up the detested "parvenu" among the nations. As for England, says the *Post*, it is the same old story : English politicians would be quite pleased if Europe generally were to disarm, providing always that England retained full freedom of action. Failing that, the most agreeable thing would be to let the Conference develop into an amusing game of intrigue in which England would checkmate the Czar, and then, as usual, make Germany the scapegoat for her own evil doings. The "Post" wishes it to be clearly known to all that though the German Government from the first has taken up the Czar's proposal with thorough sincerity, it cannot hold itself responsible for the success of a conference in which so many other Powers are also taking part. Why not send the representatives of the "other Powers" back to their homes and let M. de Staal and Count Munster settle the matter between them ? There are one set of representatives whose backs some of the continental delegates would possibly be pleased to see—I refer to

popular will of that portion of the Empire which is primarily affected by the negotiations, or to settle the question between London and Washington behind its back.

MR. JOHN MORLEY'S REPLY TO LORD ROSEBERY.

I have described the address given by Mr. Morley yesterday at Sydney in the capacity of President of the Forest of Dean Liberal Association as his reply to the rather cryptic and much debated speech recently delivered by Lord Rosebery at a dinner of the City Liberal Club. Lord Rosebery, it will be remembered, seemed to be inviting the Liberal party to reunite on an anti-Home Rule basis. Mr. Morley describes as a "gross delusion" the allegation that the sectional differences recently accentuated by his and other "retirements" began in 1886. He says, and says quite truly, that before those were the days when Mr. Joseph Chamberlain now within measurable distance of a peerage talked threateningly of ransom and jeered at the people who toil not neither do they spin. Mr. Morley recollects very well, he says, the general election of 1885. "Why, the whole platform contention of that election was not one bit more warm between Liberals and Tories than it was between one section of Liberals under the present Duke of Devonshire and another section of Liberals under Mr. Chamberlain." The boroughs went against the Liberals, and this is how the "Times" referred to the matter:—"The Liberals have to thank Mr. Chamberlain, not only for their defeat at the polls, but for the irremediable disruption and hopeless disorganization of the Liberal party with its high historic past and its high claims to national gratitude. His achievement may give him such immortality as was won by the man who burned down the Temple of Diana at Ephesus." As a matter of historical accuracy Mr Morley is right in saying that the secessions began Home Rule appeared on the scene, but that measure accelerated the withdrawals of the Whigish elements of the party, and took away from the Liberal party some, perhaps not very many, who were not in the least bit afraid of Mr. Chamberlain's extreme "domesticalism," to use Mr. Morley's new word. Mr. Morley does not agree with Lord Rosebery that at present we are suffering from a "hideous political apathy." What Lord Rosebery calls apathy Mr. Morley styles rumination. The electors, he says, are ruminating over the votes they gave in 1885. On the subject of that little mistake about the Mahdi's remains, if it be a mistake, Mr. Morley was of course very emphatic, declaring that he would not vote for any grant or mark of honour to any general, however brilliant or successful, who had been responsible for an act of barbarism so deplorable and revolting. He was for Imperialism, by all means, if it meant mercy, humanity, and justice; but if it meant our own demoralization, the lowering of our standard of humanity, then, in the name of all we held precious, let us beware of it and resist it. We hear, he said, a great deal nowadays of Empire builders. Is the only Empire-builder the man who goes into Africa or anywhere else, makes a syndicate, takes land from the natives, kill them if they object and acquire a new patch on the map which is coloured red—a very good colour? It is not a good colour in this constituency, but a very bad colour; but what I was saying is, is that the only kind of Empire-builder? No, Cobden and Bright, with their free trade, they were the men who laid the foundation of the present Empire. Incidentally Mr. Morley alluded to Lord Rosebery as "the dark horse in the loose box," a description that must be very agreeable to that noble man's sporting feelings, but will hardly embolden him to invite the right hongentleman to join Mr. Cecil Rhodes at the Durdans for the Epsom race meeting.

CREDAT JUDÆUS.

The "South Wales Daily News" advises the Liberals of Cardiff to proceed at once to the selection of their candidate. "We have good reason for believing," our contemporary observes, "that an early vacation of the seat is to be looked for; and to warn our friends of the Liberal Party to make ready for the contest. The Liberals have, as is well known, one or two gentlemen ready to serve them as 'emergency' candidates, and it is necessary now to recognise that the emergency is nearer than has hitherto been supposed." I saw Mr. Maclean the other day just as he was starting for a little holiday on the South Coast, and I think if he had intended to retire very soon he would have mentioned it. He was in very good spirits and anxious for the coming fight over the Sugar Duties Bill.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The somewhat sudden death of Viscount Esher, late Master of the Rolls, is very generally regretted. He He was a wise judge and a kindly man too. He also possessed a quality which I grieve to say is not always an appanage of her Majesty's Judges. It could never have been said of him as a Judge is reported to have said of another legal luminary who at one time was looked upon as a candidate for the Woolsack, namely, that he was almost a gentleman. Nor could it be said in another sense of one of the most distinguished of the Judges who now adorn the Bench of the Palace of Justice in the Strand. The late Viscount Esher, though he was not too patient at times, always treated juniors very kindly, and never forgot that he was a gentleman. He may not have been a great judge, but he was a good one and a favourable specimen of that robust and masculine type of Englishman which the nation admires. From Spain to-day we learn of the death of the eminent Republican leader, Don Emilio Castelar, and from France of the loss of the famous artist, Rosa Bonheur, whose name is known all the world over. I have also to record the deaths of Major-General Sir Claud Alexander, Bart., a former Conservative member for a Scottish division; Major-General G. W. D. Gosset, Major-General Arthur Elderton, who enjoyed the distinction of having been wounded eight times in action; Colonel Albert De Montmorency; and Mr. G. F. Lyster, the well-known Dock Engineer of Liverpool.

THE BISHOP-DESIGNATE OF LAHORE.

In reference to the scientific commission which was appointed some time ago by the Colonial Office and the Royal Society to investigate the mode of dissemination of malaria, with a view to devising means of preventing the terrible mortality which now takes place among Europeans resident in tropical and subtropical climates, Dr. Patrick Manson, chief medical adviser to the Colonial Office, made a statement on May 23 to a representative of the *Exchange Telegraph Company*.

Dr. Manson stated that Dr. C. W. Daniels, of the Colonial Medical Service, British Guiana (who first proceeded to Calcutta to familiarise himself with the work which had been carried on by Surgeon-Major Ross, of the Indian Medical Service, for determining the ralation of mosquitoes to the dissemination of malaria), had now arrived at Blantyre in the Central African Protectorate, where he was joined by Dr. J. W. W. Stephens, formerly Lawrance student in pathology and bacteriology at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Dr. R. S. Christophers, of University College, Liverpool, who had been making some preliminary investigations at Rome. Private letters which had reached him from Dr. Daniels confirmed the theories which had been advanced by Surgeon-Major Ross. At Blantyre all the resources of the Protectorate would be placed at the disposal of the commissioners, who, before their return to London, would probably pay a visit to the West Coast of Africa. In reference to the London School of Tropical Medicine, which is now being erected at the branch hospital of the Seamen's Hospital Society in the Royal Victoria and Albert Docks, Dr. Manson remarked that this institution would be open on Oct. 1, but the hospital itself would not be ready for the reception of patients until the beginning of next year. A library and museum were badly required, but could only be erected through the munificence of the public.

One who was down at Huntingdon recently, writes to suggest to those who are responsible for the safe keeping of the register containing the record of Oliver Cromwell's baptism, that much greater care should be taken of this most interesting entry. He paid his sixpence to see the register, and expected to find it most carefully protected in a glass case, and quite safe from any irreverent touch. To his great dismay, however, he found it lying quite unguarded. A correspondent thinks the wide-spread interest that has been awakened in the great warrior statesman will be sure to result in a great increase in the number of visitors to his birthplace. Some of the entries in this register are already nearly obliterated by what looks to have been long-continued thumbing.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 5th June:—

Submitted letter from the Secretary, Mill-owner's Association, dated 10th May 1899, and Government Resolution, No. 2,101, dated 17th May 1899, notifying that Mr. Bamanji Dinsha Petit has been elected to act as a Trustee during the absence of Mr. Sassoon J. David, on leave.

Resolution.—To be recorded. Mr. Bamanji Dinsha Petit is appointed to act as a member of the Finance and Establishment and Improvements Committees.

Considered the following Report of the Improvements Committee, No. II, dated 18th May 1899:—

THE NAGPADA SCHEME.

1. Scheme for housing the poorer and working classes displaced by the First Nagpada Improvement Scheme.

With reference to para. 2 of Trustees' resolution, dated 20th April 1899, we have considered a report by the engineer forwarding plans and estimates for dwelling accommodation for about 2,000 persons who will be displaced by the execution of the First Nagpada Improvement Scheme. The papers were in the first instance circulated and minuted upon and then fully discussed at a meeting of the Committee.

The designs have been carefully thought out, both in the matter of sanitary requirements and economy of cost, and are the result of many trials and alternatives and the study of a number of examples. The court-yards are designed in the engineer's plans to be metalled and thoroughly drained, but we are not satisfied that this will be sufficient, and are in favour of paving those spaces instead of metalling them. The additional cost will be considerable (Rs. 45,200), and though we advise that provision should be made for it the scheme to be submitted to Government, we think that in carrying out the work it will be advisable to experiment by metalling one of the two court-yards at Agripada in the first instance.

We recommend that the plans and estimates be forwarded to Government for sanction under section 28 (3) of the Act, with a letter explaining that the provisions of section 27 have been duly complied with, and adding, in the terms of the conclusions we have arrived at, as follows:—"It is estimated that the execution of the scheme will displace in all 2,000 persons, of whom it is proposed that 900 shall be provided for by the erection of dwellings on some vacant land within the limits of the area comprised in the scheme, and the remainder by the erection of dwellings on one of the plots of vacant land at Agripada, vesting in the Board under section 90 and included in schedule D."

"The dwellings to be erected on the vacant land within the limits of the area comprised in the scheme will accomodate more than the number to be displaced by the removal of houses to make way for the new streets included in the scheme, while those to be erected at Agripada will provide for the number to be unlikely displaced by the re-arrangement of the buildings within the area."

"The construction of these dwellings is consequently a necessary preliminary to the execution of the scheme, and it is desired, as provided for in the Act, to obtain separate sanction to the work."

"The estimates are as follows:—

1. First Nagpada Improvement Scheme.
Housing the poorer and working classes—

	Rs.
(a) Within the area comprised in the scheme—	
Cost of land to be acquired	56,900
5 ranges of chawls comprising 246 rooms, including paving court-yards, drainage and lighting	1,35,732
(b) At Agripada—	1,91,732
Filling in site	16,375
Constructing roads on site	24,906
12 ranges of chawls comprising 495 rooms, including paving court-yards, drainage and lighting	2,61,313
	3,02,494
Grand Total	4,94,226

or, including an allowance of 10 per cent. to cover management and establishment, say 5,43,000"

"The buildings have in each case been arranged in the form of a quadrangle with interior court-yard (which is to be paved and thoroughly drained), and with spaces or openings fifteen feet wide from street to street for the purpose of through ventilation. The buildings are restricted in height to 3 floors, that is, a ground floor and an upper storey. The superficies within the buildings is taken at 40 square feet per adult, the space between any two ranges is nowhere less than equal to the height, and the density of the population has been limited to 500 per acre. These are all matters which have received very careful attention, and it is believed they embrace thoroughly sound principles. The design of the buildings themselves has been a matter of long and careful consideration in every detail from floor to ceiling and from end to end. A damp-proof course is introduced in the floor; every room is ventilated, not only longitudinally but vertically; ridge ventilation is provided in the roof; there are latrines on each floor separated from the chawls by an open space, and the accommodation therein for men and women is apart, the women have a separate bath-room on each floor, and there is a separate staircase. The men's bathing place will be outside in the open spaces between the chawls." "The rooms are 12 by 10 by 12 with a verandah 5 ft. in width in front, except on top floor. A considerable proportion of the rooms on the ground floors fronting roads will, it is anticipated, be let as shops." "As regards the financial return from this expenditure it seems improbable that it will exceed 2 per cent. net on the gross cost, including the value of the land, that is taking the average rental at Rs. 3 per room, including ground floor rooms let as shops. There will thus be a loss which must be met from the general resources of the Board." "It is incumbent on the Board to provide this accommodation, and is in fact an important part of their work. On the other hand, it is abundantly clear that it cannot be done at a less capital cost than now estimated if sanitary standards are to be adhered to, as they obviously must be. Chawl property of permanent construction pays, but only when a rent of Rs. 6 or 7 per room is charged. This is beyond the means of the poorer classes, and if charged for at this rate it would be a premium upon the worst of sanitary evils—overcrowding in dwellings." "As the result of experience in dealing with the question on a large scale means may hereafter be devised for lessening the loss or possible covering it in other ways. For the present the question has to be resolutely faced, irrespective of the prospective loss, and in this spirit I am to ask that Government will be pleased to accord very early sanction to this the first instalment towards the solution of a problem of great magnitude, every step in the accomplishment of which will tend to the amelioration of the appalling conditions under which the poorer classes in Bombay now exist in the matter of housing." "The approval of the Municipal Commissioner to the drainage of the proposed new roads at Agripada will be obtained before the work is proceeded with."

HOUSING THE POORER AND WORKING CLASSES GENERALLY.

We observe that the accommodation to be provided by the Board if restricted to housing only those displaced in the execution of schemes will deal only partially with the problem of housing the poorer and working classes of the city as a whole. The consideration we have given the question as regards the cost of building, the extent of ground space required to prevent too great a density of population and the rents which are within the means of the labouring classes goes to show that a solution of the problem on commercial principles is not to be looked for; that to provide dwellings on sanitary principles at rates of rent within the means of the really poor involves a loss, as the rents will not cover the interest and sinking fund charges on the outlay necessary.

It is advisable in the circumstances to endeavour to obtain the co-operation of large employers of labour in the task of providing workmen's dwellings. Such a project should appeal to their self-interest, and concerted action on their part would have the best results in the improvement of the general health of their labourers and staff. The Committee are aware that in several instances mill-owners and others have already taken the initiative, and that in the last two or three years accommodation has thus been provided for a considerable number of workpeople who formerly had to find quarters for themselves and were driven, as a large number now are, to inhabit dwellings overcrowded buildings in the city where they exist under the most insanitary conditions.

We are informed that in those cases where accommodation has been provided by employers the results have been very satisfactory.

A higher standard of accommodation necessarily means an addition to the cost of living, and it seems reasonable that employers who will benefit materially should be ready to provide this accommodation even at a small loss in interest on the capital. Distributed over the number to be accommodated such loss will represent but a small fractional increase in the rate of wages which industries in Bombay can for the most part well afford.

We recommend, with a view to a further consideration of this question, that the Board should address:—(1.) Government (including the Departments under the Government of India, for example, Marine and Military Works Departments). (2.) The Corporation, (3.) The Port Trustees, (4.) The two Railway Companies, (5.) The Mill-owner's Association, (6.) The P. & O. and B. I. Steam Navigation Companies with reference to their dockyards, asking for a return showing the number of persons belonging to the poorer and working classes (including peons, hamals, lascars, khalasees, &c.) ordinarily employed under them, or under contractors working for them, in the city, and the number for whom they have respectively provided accommodation, "they" in the case of the Mill-owners' Association meaning the several mills in Bombay represented on the Association.

PROPOSED NEW LINE OF STREET.

(1) Widening Peru Lane (2) Project for new line of street from the Queen's Road to Kalbadevi Road (Hamalwadi.)

We have considered letters from the Municipal Commissioner enquiring if the Trustees are willing to take up the schemes for—(i) Widening Peru Lane leading from Parel Road to Imamwada Road. (ii) Proposed new line of street from the Queen's Road opposite the Marine Lines station through Hamalwadi to Kalbadevi Road, and pointing out that in both cases several houses along the lines of the proposed road have been demolished while applications to re-build on the sites are being made, and the opportunity thus offered should be taken advantage of.

Both works are sanctioned Municipal projects included in the Municipal Loan Works Budgets for the current and last year, but for which loans have not yet been raised.

The latter project was before the Board at their last meeting, and it was then decided (Trustees Resolution No. 12, dated 1st May 1899), to await the report of the Committee, who were further invited to consider the relative urgency of this and other schemes.

The opinions elicited in the course of the discussion at the Board meeting have received our consideration. The area affected by the second of the two schemes referred to is adjacent to that comprised in the scheme No. 1 already notified for a line of road from the Queen's Road to the foot of the Carnac Bridge.

That scheme is now undergoing revision with a view to the suggestion that it should be modified in such a way as to include a portion of the Mandvi district, the need for the improvement of which is of recognized urgency.

The Board have notified in all four schemes of great magnitude, and others for the northern portion of the island are in hand, and pending their revision and sanction, we think it is not advisable to take up either of the two schemes referred to. We recommend that the Municipal Commissioner be informed to this effect, and that the question be reconsidered six months hence, when a better opinion can be formed of the relative urgency of these and other proposals.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS, FORT DISTRICT, AND SET-BACKS.

We have considered letter from (a) Mr. K. S. Sanghani, asking if a property in Mangesh Senoy Street, Fort, which is about to be improved and prepared is likely to be acquired by the Board. (b) The Municipal Commissioner referring to a property in Ghoga Street, Fort, which being insanitary, requires improvement. Pointing out that this affords an opportunity for acquiring it and enquiring if the Board will include Ghoga Street in any of their schemes in contemplation and take up the property.

We recommend that Mr. Sanghani be informed that should it be found necessary to acquire the property he refers to, due notice will be given of such intention, and that the Municipal Commissioner be informed that the Board have no scheme in contemplation for the improvement of Ghoga Street.

In connection with these two cases it has been pointed out that it is very desirable an arrangement should be come to with the Municipality in relation to set-backs. Under the provisions of Section 41 of the Act any land vested in the Corporation which is included in the site of any part of a street to be formed by the Board becomes vested in the Board, and thereafter, when such street is formed, revests in the Corporation. The effect is that the Board would obtain the advantage of set-backs paid for by the Corporation. The cost of their schemes would be proportionately lessened and the land would ultimately revest in the Corporation as new street, but the Corporation may in the circumstances hesitate to further proceed with the acquisition of set-backs, and in that case the Board might have to acquire possibly costly new buildings built over the set-back area.

It is not likely that the cases will be numerous or of great importance, but we recommend as an equitable arrangement that Government be asked to amend the section in such a way as to make the Board liable to pay to the Corporation the value of any portion of the "part required," which is, or forms part of, an area acquired by the Corporation subsequently to 9th November 1898 as a set-back under the Municipal Act. The value to be the actual cost incurred by the Corporation in acquiring the set-back or a part thereof determined by the proportion which the area included in "the part required" bears to the whole area of the set-back.

Resolution.—The report of the Improvements Committee, No. II, dated 18th May 1899, is adopted. The necessary steps for giving effect to the recommendations of the Committee should be taken under the orders of the chairman. The President of the Municipal Corporation should be advised of the proposal as regards the amendment of section 41 of the Act in reference to set-backs with a view to its being made with the concurrence of the Corporation.

3. Considering the following Report of the Land Committee, No. XII, dated 29th May 1899:—

HORNBY ROAD PLOT—BUILDING SITES.

With reference to the following applications, viz:—(1) For a lease, for 99 years, of plot No. 42 on the Hornby Road near the Gaiety Theatre, admeasuring about 1,000 square yards, for the purpose of building an orphanage and dharamsala for the use and benefit of the Bhatia community at the following rates of rent, viz:—For the first 25 years Re. 1 per square yard per annum; for the next 25 years Re. 1-8 per square yard per annum; for the next 25 years Rs. 1-8 per square yard per annum; for the remaining 49 years Rs. 2 per square yard per annum, the rent to commence after the building is completed.

(2) For the lease of land on the usual Esplanade terms of either of the following plots for the purposes of a Club House, viz.:—(i) The vacant plot between Plots Nos. 36 and 37 on the Waudby Road on either side of the well-situated thereon. (ii) A plot measuring between 150 to 200 square yards from the rear portions of Plot No. 44 or 45 on the Hornby Road.

(3) For the lease of plot No. 65 on the Hornby Road at the corner of Outram Road as laid out, with the exception that there should be a garden space of 30 feet on the south to be allowed free of rent.

(4) Enquiring as to the rates and conditions with regard to plot No. 59-59 between the Standard Insurance Offices and the Jamsetjee N. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, provided building on the whole of the front side leaving a garden space (free of rent) either in the middle or at the back is allowed.

(5) Enquiring as to the terms with regard to the same plot.

(6) Enquiring as to the terms with regard to Plot No. 64, Hornby Road, next to Messrs. Laidlaw and Whiteaway's building, and which is required to the plot near the Mint (so-called the old Town Barracks).

(7) Enquiring generally as to the terms and conditions for the lease of vacant plots on the Hornby Road.

We recommend that in the case of—(1) The applicant should be informed that the rates fixed by the Board (Trustees' Resolution No. 10, dated 6th February 1899) for the plot in question on the usual Esplanade conditions are:—For the first 10 years Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum, for the next 10 years Rs. 2 per square yard per annum, for the next 10 years Rs. 2½ per square yard per annum, for the remaining 49 years Rs. 3 per square yard per annum, equivalent at 4 per cent. to Rs. 51·87 per square yard.

That the plot in rear of the well between Plots Nos. 36 and 37 on the Waudby Road allowing a passage for access to the well, be offered to the applicant on the usual Esplanade conditions for a term of 99 years at the following rates of rent viz.:—For the first 10 years Rs. 1·04 per square yard per annum; for the next 10 years Rs. 1·3-0 per square yard per annum; for the next 30 years Rs. 1·6-0 per square yard per annum; the remaining 49 years Rs. 1·9-0 per square yard per annum, equivalent at 4 per cent. to Rs. 39-1-6 per square yard.

(3) That Plot No. 64 should have a garden space of 20 feet to the north and plot No. 65 a garden space of 10 feet to the south, the united space being thus 30 feet wide and the boundry between the two plots being along the centre of the garden space; that plot No. 65 be offered on the usual Esplanade conditions—the rates of rent to be those fixed for plot No. 69 (Trustees Resolution No. 37 of 11th April 1899), viz:—For the first 10 years Rs. 1·1-4 per square yard per annum, for the next 10 years Rs. 1·3-4 per square yard per annum, for the next 30 years Rs. 2·1-4 per square yard per annum, for the remaining 49 years Rs. 2·3-4 per square yards per annum, equivalent at 4 per cent. to Rs. 45·74 per square yard. The footpath along the frontage on the Hornby Road to be arcaded.

(4) That the offer involving the concession of free garden space be declined.

(5) That plot No. 59—60 be offered on the usual Esplanade conditions at the following rates of rent:—For the first 10 years Rs. 1·1-4 per square yard per annum, for the next 10 years Rs. 1·3-4 per square yard per annum, for the next 30 years Rs. 2·1-4 per square yard per annum, for the remaining 49 years Rs. 2·3-4 per square yard per annum, equivalent at 4 per cent. to Rs. 45·74 per square yard. The footh path along the frontage on Hornby Road to be arcaded.

(6) That plot No. 64 be offered on the same terms and conditions as in the case of plot No. 59—60, and as regards the 10 years rent of the old Town Barracks that space for a road be reserved on the north side and that the balance of the area measuring about 1,353 square yards be offered on lease on the usual Esplanade conditions at the following rates of rent:—For the first 10 years Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum, for the next 10 years Rs. 2 per square yard per annum, for the next 30 years Rs. 2½ per square yard per annum, for the remaining 49 years Rs. 3 per square yard per annum, equivalent at 4 per cent. to Rs. 51·87 per square yard.

(7) That the rates of rents for plots Nos. 70 and 71 on the Hornby Road be fixed at—(1) Plot No. 70.—For the first 10 years Rs. 1·3-0 per square yard per, annum, for the next 10 years Rs. 1·11-0 per square yard per annum, for the next 30 years Rs. 2·3-0 per square yard per annum, for the remaining 49 years Rs. 2·11-0 per square yard per annum, equivalent at 4 per cent. to Rs. 44·21 per square yard. (2) Plot No. 71.—For the first 10 years Rs. 1·1-4 per square yard per annum, for the next 10 years Rs. 1·3-4 per square yard per annum, for the next 30 years Rs. 2·1-4 per square yard per annum, for the remaining 49 years Rs. 2·3-4 per square yard per annum, equivalent at 4 per cent. to Rs. 45·74 per square yard.

MARINE LINES ESTATE, ITEM 5, SCHEDULE C.

With reference to our report No. IX, dated 17th April 1899, and the liability imposed upon the Board by the Act in reference to the portion of the Marine Lines Estate, which is to be reserved for recreation purposes, we advise that Government be addressed by the chairman in the following terms:—"I have the honour to forward extracts from the proceedings of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay adopting the reports of a Committee of the Board Nos. IX and X, dated the 17th April 1899, which are respectively set out in *extenso* in the preamble of the resolutions referred to.

Referring to the report No. IX and to para. 9 of the report No. X, relating to the Marine Lines Estate, Item 5, Schedule C of the Act, it will be observed that the conclusions arrived at are the result of protracted consideration on the part of both the Committee and the Board and take careful account of the interests affected.

The Board are not in any doubt as to the desirability of preserving the portion of this area now used for recreation as an open space. They take account of the fact, that not very long ago the area was largely increased for the purposes of recreation by the removal of the railings forming "Rotten Row" which formerly extended along the whole length from Church Gate Street to the Marine Battalion Hospital. They take account also of the recommendation made by the Extension Committee and approved by Government in 1889, that the whole area should be laid out in building sites, and they take account lastly of the proposals they have themselves in view with reference to the Wellington Lines and Cooperage Plots, as well as their recommendation in respect to throwing the Oval open for games and sports and here after enlarging it.

The demand for recreation ground is much greater than it was 10 or 12 years ago, when the Extension Committee made their report and is growing year by year. It is not to be measured by the growth of population but rashes by the enormous spread of the popularity of cricket and other out-door games and exercises which in the general interest it is most desirable to encourage.

As far as the schools are concerned (and it is a fact that a very considerable proportion of the cricketers, etc., are school boys), it may of course be said that the heart of the business quarter is not a proper location for such institutions which should be relegated to the suburbs where they could each have their own play fields. Such transfer may in the course of time possibly take place, but even so, the Board consider the Marine Lines Estate east of the fringe of buildings along the Marine Lines Road (that is to say, the area hitherto available for recreation) should be preserved as a park or open space and that steps should now be taken to secure this end. This is, in fact, the conclusion arrived at by Government and assented by the Government of India, for the proposals embodied in the Bill, as introduced into the Legislative Council, were exactly those now approved of by the Board. The narrow strip to be appropriated to building purposes was included in Part II of Schedule C and the rest of the area in Part I, and the Bill provided that the latter should not be built on or encroached upon, the intention being that the lands "shall remain open spaces and shall be reserved for the recreation of the public." This arrangement was emphasized in para. 17 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, wherein it is stated that "the design is to secure them (this and other open spaces) to the perpetual use of the citizens under the administration of the Trust.

Section 53 (i) Proviso I, Bill No. 1 of 1895.

The financial arrangements were that the Board should pay interest from the tenth year at 3 per cent. on the value of the building area, or, say, Rs. 10,830 per annum, and pay from surplus profits only a sum that would in sixty years liquidate the capital value of the area reserved as open space for recreation.

The Select Committee, however, for the reasons stated in para. 12 of their report, recast the schedule and the provisions of the Bill, with the result that although the original intention was in effect preserved as respects the Kennedy Sea Face, the Cooperage and the plot south of the Secretariat, as respects the Marine Lines Estate the whole area was classed as for building, and the Board was made liable for the payment of interest from the tenth year on the whole capital value, or, say, Rs. 36,049 per annum. The Select Committee, in para. 13 of their report, explain that this amendment did not entail any alteration of principle. So far as the other plots to be reserved as open spaces are concerned, this is literally true, but as regards the Marine Lines the Committee must have had in view the provisions of the marginally noted Sections of the Act. These provisions would apparently empower the Board to appropriate any portion of the Marine Lines Estate as an open space for the purposes of any scheme, and, if so, by a rather cumbersome process the same result would be arrived at as if they had been classed with the Cooperage and Secretariat Plots under section 90 (4), with this important difference, that if appropriated or reserved for ventilation (which would necessarily be the grounds for such reservation in any scheme contemplated by the Act) they would thereupon vest in the Corporation under section 45 (3), whereas any portion of the Cooperage or Secretariat Plots appropriated as an open space would remain vested in the Board for management under Section 94 (1) (c).

SECTION 65.

The Board shall have power....to apply any of the lands specified in Schedules C....for the purposes of any Scheme under this Act.

SECTION 68 (1) PROVISO (ii)

Save as provided in Section 79 (3) (b) (ii) no interest shall be chargeable upon the value (.....) of any land which shall have been appropriated as an open space under section 65 in execution of any Scheme.

SECTION 79.

(3).....sation not credit balance shall be applied as follows:—

(b) if it exceed .....

(ii) Secondly in or towards payment to the Secretary of State for India in Council of a sum which if paid annually and invested at 3 per centum would in 60 years liquidate the capital debt due by the board on account of the value.....of any lands specified in schedule C which may have been appropriated as an open space.

Inasmuch as the Act imposes no explicit restrictions on the powers of the Corporation to deal with areas vested in them as open spaces under section 45 (3), it would appear that the design of securing this area to the perpetual use of the citizens might be defeated if the procedure indicated were followed.

It appears desirable in the circumstances that the first opportunity should be taken to amend the Act so as to include the Marine Lines Estate in Section 90 (4), and the Board would ask that in the meantime Government will be pleased to approve of their present proposals as regards the permanent appropriation of the portion of the area referred to (at its present scheduled value, namely, Rs. 10 per square yard [See also Item 1, Part II, Schedule C, of Original Bill], for building purposes, in anticipation of such amendment, it being understood that the formal application to permanently appropriate the area to be reserved for recreation as an open space will be deferred.

It is further suggested that at the same time it may be made clear by such amendments as may be necessary that the Board have power in making a street scheme in any area to provide open spaces for ventilation within such area, and that section 45 (3) may be so amended as to make it incumbent on the Corporation to maintain such open spaces for the purpose with which they were provided and restrict the power of the Corporation to otherwise dispose of them.

A copy of the deposited plan is attached, explaining the subject of the reservation of the different portions of the Marine Lines Estate herein referred to."

We have not lost sight of the provisions of proviso (i) to section 68 (1) of the Act, but consider it would be unsafe to rely on a remission of the charge under those provisions.

HORNBY ROAD PLOT.

We have considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the well on this plot agreed to be leased to Mr. J. B. Dalal, stating that under section 269 of the Municipal Act the approval of the Corporation is necessary to permanently close the well in question, that it will be seen from the tablet on the well that it is a gift from one Mr. Byramji Kavasji Banaji, and if it is closed, the value of the site and the materials must be applied to or towards some kind work of public utility, bearing the name of the donor, such work to be approved by the Corporation and by the heirs or other representatives of the donor; that the Executive Engineer has ascertained the views of the heirs and representatives of the donor in regard to this matter, and he reports that they are opposed to its being filled in, except on the understanding that a suitable fountain or garden is substituted, enquiring under the circumstances, before the matter is placed before the Corporation, whether the Trust will defray the cost of erecting a fountain; adding that as the proposed fountain will be in front of the Queen's statue, it should be suitable to the position which it will occupy; forwarding a plan prepared by the Executive Engineer showing the position where the fountain should be constructed and remarking that water will be supplied to it free of charge.

We find that the well, including paving, occupies an area of 50 square yards of ground; that it was built in 1824, has been out of use for many years, and that its value is not more than Rs. 500, which is what it would cost to construct, at current rates. Taking the value of the area of land occupied at the rate at which the site has been agreed to be leased, we find the total value to be Rs. 3,200.

The demand made by the representatives of the original donor, as explained in the Commissioner's letter, is for the grant of a plot of ground measuring about 250 square yards, valued at Rs. 13,000 for the erection thereon, at the cost of the Board, of a fountain suitable to the position opposite the Queen's statue with a free supply of water.

We consider this demand extravagant, and that the Board should not be required to give either in land or money or both more than Rs. 3,200, the value as determined above.

THE FLATS AND RACE-COURSE.

Referring to item (ii) of our report No. III, dated 17th February 1899, adopted in Trustees Resolution 26, dated 14th March 1899, we have considered correspondence regarding the lease to the Western India Turf Club of the race-course ground on the Flats showing that a gross sum of Rs. 660 is realized annually by the Turf Club from grazing and cultivation fees, which are subject to Municipal taxes.

We recommend that the land at present in the occupation of the Club, measuring about 207 acres, be leased to them on a sufferance lease, subject to the following conditions:—(i). That a nominal rent of Rs. 500 per annum, that being the equivalent of the realizations from cultivation, etc., be paid to the Board. (2). That all rates and taxes be paid by the Club. (3). That no structures be erected on the land without the approval of the Board. (4). That the expenses of the lease be borne by the Club.

CHAUPATI ESTATE—SITE OF RIDING SCHOOL.

We have considered correspondence with the Officer, Commanding Bombay Light Horse, regarding proposals for a new site for the Riding School now at Chaupati. We consider that the Board can guarantee undisturbed possession of the present site until the 31st March next, and that it would be best to defer consideration of the question of the transfer of the Riding School to another site until early in 1900.

LANDS AT MATUNGA.

We have considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, enquiring whether the Trust will give up the plot of ground on Vincent Road, Dadar, and the Municipal chawl standing thereon on due notice being given under section 60 (7) of the Act.

We consider that as the chawl is required for the use of the Health Department, there is no objection to its being resumed by the Corporation, together with a plot of ground secured red in the plan forwarded by the Municipal Commissioner, and measuring about 3,000 square yards, being part of plot 93, schedule D of the Act, valued at annas 8 per square yard.

THE FLATS.

We have considered offers for the right of cultivating land on the Flats during the year 1899-1900, and correspondence connected therewith showing that the highest offer is for Rs. 4,500, but that practically the whole area is required by the Municipality for the depositing thereon of town sweepings.

We are of opinion that under the circumstances there is no need to further consider the offers made, and that the papers should be recorded.

We have considered a letter from the co-trustees of Tata Settlement No. 2, asking to be allowed to lease a piece of ground on the Flats measuring about 14,454 square yards, to enable them to get access to their property.

We recommend that the land be let on sufferance lease at the rate of one anna per square yard per annum, and generally on the same terms as those allowed to Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. for a small strip of ground leased to them in that neighbourhood.

Resolution.—The Report of the Land Committee, No. XII, dated 29th May 1899, is adpoted. The necessary steps for giving effect to the recommendation made by the Committee should be taken under the orders of the chairman.

Note.—Mr. Wacha dissented as regards item 2 of the report.

NAGPADA ATMOSPHERIC AND GROUND AIR.

Read correspondence with Major Bannerman, I. M. S., regarding proposals for a bacteriological and chemical examination of atmospheric and ground air of the first Nagpada District.

Resolution.—The Board learn with much satisfaction that Major Bannerman is prepared to undertake this important investigation on their behalf. The expenses, as intimated, should be paid and met from the grant for General Surveys, Engineer's Department, page 0 of Budget.

The following papers were laid on the table:—

Application to replace five benches on the Kennedy Sea Face to the south of the Church Gate Station level-crossing. The Land Committee recommend that this be sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 110. It can be met from the provisions in the Maintenance Estimates.

Application for permission to put up a portable chowkey on the Marine Lines Estate, west of the Post Office and adjacent to the Public Well, for the sale of tea, aerated waters, &c.

The Land Committee recommend that this application be refused.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISN Co's s s Vasna, 502 tons, Captain W Pigott, cleared on Saturday last, for Colombo via Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Moshtari, 1,110 tons, Captain C Owen, cleared on Saturday last, for Jeddah via Aden, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Dr. Donaldson Smith, Captain Cox, and 50 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Mogoa, (772 tons, Captain R E Honywood, arrived harbour yesterday from Rangoon 22nd May, via Colombo and Cannanore, with a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced very heavy monsoon in Bay of Bengal and moderate weather with very heavy rain from Colombo to Bombay.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 8th June, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Mac donald Ritchie, Mr Shadbolt, Mr R A Howard, Mr J Blogg,-Mr V Lobo, Mr and Mrs Vas, Mr Framjee Khan, Mr Mascarenhas, Mr W Boolchand, Mr Kripanhni, Mr Adriseo, Mr E Allyshoy and 47 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding per Austrian Lloyd's s s Marquis Bacquehem, Captain C Androvich, sailing to-day, for Trieste via Karachi, medical inspection at Victoria Dock No. F, at 10 a.m.:—From Bombay—Mr Euchloff, Lt P H Dyke, Mr H Tschance, Mr Argyropulo, Mr and Mrs Cottaneo, Miss H Griesbach, Miss Murray, and Mr J F Fernandez. From Karachi—Major A W L Bayley, and two Misses Mayne.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Sutlej s	Weston	Aden, June 5.
	Dumra s	Robertson	Karachi, June 8.
	Mobile s	Watlington	Aden, June 3.
	Clan Grant s	Elliot	Put back from Sea.
11	Megna s	Honywood	Itangoon, May 22.
	Shanghai s		China.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Meridian s	Wilson	Hamburg.
	City of London s	Scarff	Liverpool via Karachi
	Kola s	Rickford	Karachi.
	Clan Grant s	Elliot	Calcutta.
	Clyde s	Denny	Aden.
	Moshtari s	Owen	Jeddah, etc.
	Vasna s	Pigott	Colombo.

The steamer Marquis Bacquehem, Captain Androvich, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Trieste.

The steamer Sutlej, entered for loading on Saturday last for Aden.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ravenshoe s—150 bales wool, Damoder Khimjee; 71 bales wool, Jiasum Alloo Mohomed; 50 bales wool, Moledina Ladjee; 62 bales wool, Govindjee Vulubdas; 62 bales wool,

THE CONGRESS OF PEACE.

WIESBADEN, May 18.—At a lunch given in honour of the Czar's birthday to-day, the Emperor proposed the health of the Czar in the following terms :—

"With the toast of the Czar's health, which I propose every year with heartfelt sincerity, I to-day couple my hearty good wishes at the opening of the Conference which owes its origin to his Majesty's initiative."

Turning to the Russian Ambassador, his Majesty continued :—

"Honoured Count, it is my sincere wish that those two tried and experienced statesmen, Baron de Staal and Count Munster, acting on the basis of the old tradition, uniting my House with that of his Majesty and the German with the Russian people, and acting on the identical instructions given them by the Czar and myself, may so conduct the Conference that the result will satisfy the Czar. His Majesty, hurrah !"

The chiefs of the Conference delegations met in committee on the morning of May 19 at M. de Staal's hotel, at The Hague. The principal business was the nomination of the three sections, or commissions, which are to report on the eight points enumerated in the Muravieff circular of Jan. 11.

The *Times* correspondent wrote on the same day :—

The question of the day is the German Emperor's toast at Wiesbaden, or, rather, that passage of it expressing his Majesty's desire that M. de Staal and Count Munster should guide the Conference. Some people are inclined to look upon it as not altogether complimentary to the other Great Powers ; nor must it be forgotten that some of the smaller States are represented by highly distinguished men. I have heard the following explanation given. It was generally expected that Count Munster would be appointed first vice-president of the Conference. He declined, however, at the last moment, and it seems possible that the imperial toast at Wiesbaden was delivered under the impression that Count Munster would accept the vice-presidency, which, with M. de Staal as president, would have placed the guidance of the Conference in the hands of Russia and Germany. There are certainly some members of the Conference who would have considered the arrangement a good one, but it is probable that others would not. The toast came as a surprise to most people. There had been no previous indication that Russia and Germany were of the same mind as regards the expediency of the Conference, nor that they were in agreement on the principal points of the Muravieff circular, not even on that concerning arbitration. It is not desirable that the Conference should be divided into groups and coteries, but, of course, no exception can be taken to the combination of two or more of the States represented for the purpose of promoting the general objects in view.

The Peace Conference held its second sitting at The Hague on Saturday (May 20). M. de Staal read the replies of the Czar and Queen Wilhelmina to the telegrams sent to them by the Conference, and addressed the delegates on the subject of their labours. The address was not made public, but "Reuter's" correspondent at The Hague says :—It is understood on good authority that M. de Staal set forth in order the questions which it was the business of the delegates to deal with. In the forefront he placed the question of mediation and arbitration, which is considered by all as by far the most important from the point of view of possible and practical result. He adjudged the second place to the question of the laws of war and the rendering of war as humane as possible by the extension of the regulations already existing on the subject. Finally, the President relegated to the third rank the question of the reduction of armaments.

The *Times* correspondent at The Hague, writing on Sunday, remarked :—

It is to be regretted that, at yesterday's meeting, stress should have been again laid upon the necessity of observing the strictest secrecy, in spite of the fact that a large number of dignitaries think differently. It is true that a certain amount of information is to be communicated by the chairmen of the various commissions, and transmitted through a native official channel to the newspapers ; but those timid spirits who flatter themselves that the Peace Conference will be more successful in the matter of secrecy than the Paris Court of Cassation has been are likely to be disappointed. Of course, it is not desirable that any serious divergences of opinion existing between the various states represented at The Hague should be disclosed, and there are a number of delicate questions that can not expediently be made public, but to maintain secrecy where it is not absolutely necessary is a mistake only calculated to discredit the Conference in the opinion of the world.

Reuter's correspondent reported on Monday night :—

During yesterday and to-day the chiefs of the delegations held frequent conferences with a view to the selection of their respective officials. An understanding on this point appears to meet with many difficulties of a practical character, for at present nothing has been finally settled. These difficulties will, no doubt, give rise to various false or exaggerated reports. It has been rumoured, for instance, that Count Munster would withdraw from the Conference, but all such reports must be received with extreme caution, as they evidently emanate from persons hostile to the aims of the Conference. The report of Count Munster's retirement probably had its origin in the fact that his name is not inscribed on any of the lists of the commissions, while the names of all the other chiefs of delegations appear on one or two of the lists, and in some instances even on all three. Delegates, however, whose names are not down for any of the commissions have the right to attend the sittings and take part in the discussions.

A noteworthy article appeared in Monday's *Berlin Post*. It declares that—

The Emperor's speech has once more cast a ray of light on Germany's real attitude. Germany was not only the first Power to express her good will towards the Czar's proposal, but the proposal itself in its very origin went back to the meeting of the two Emperors at Breslau. But from the moment the Czar's proposal became known all the enemies of the German Empire have been busy making mischief and casting suspicions on the good faith of the German Government. There are many politicians in Europe not only English and French, but also some of the more violent Panslavists in Russia itself, whose one desire is to trip up the detested "parvenu" among the nations. As for England, says the *Post*, it is the same old story. English politicians would be quite pleased if Europe generally were to disarm, providing always that England retained full freedom of action. Failing that, the most agreeable thing would be to let the Conference develop into an amusing game of intrigue in which England would checkmate the Czar, and then, as usual, make Germany the scapegoat for her own evil doings. The *Post* wishes it to be clearly known to all—and it must be added that the article has a strong flavour of inspiration throughout—that though the German Government from the first has taken up the Czar's proposal with thorough sincerity, it cannot hold itself responsible for the success of a Conference in which so many other Powers are also taking part. In conclusion, it reiterates its belief that it is the lively wish of the Emperor and of the leading circles in Germany that the Conference should not come to an end without some worthy result in one direction or another.

Seeing that the Conference has hardly begun, observes the *Times* correspondent at Berlin, let alone come to grief, all this exculpation of Germany from the supposed misrepresentations of her enemies seems rather superfluous. "Methinks the lady doth protest too much."

The *Standard* correspondent wrote on Tuesday night :—The Peace Congress is slowly shaping itself for the attainment of that object which, according to M. de Staal, humanity awaits with confidence. Delegates have been occupied the greater part of the day in settling important preliminaries and in selecting the presidents of committees. The number of sections has been practically increased to five, the Limitation of Armaments Committee having been divided, and a similar course has been adopted in regard to the Humanitarian section.

M. Leon Bourgeois becomes president of the Arbitration Committee, with Sir Julian Pauncefote, Count Munster, and Count Nigra, the Italian Ambassador at Vienna, as vice-president. M. Beernaert is president of the Military Section of the Disarmament Committee, with General Sir John Ardbagh, Abdullah Pasha, and General Monnier, one of the French Technical Delegates, for vice-presidents. The presidency of the Naval Section has been conferred on M. Van Karnebeek, chief of the Dutch Delegation and the vice-president of the Congress, who will have the assistance of Admiral Sir John Fisher, Admiral Pephau, the French naval expert and Captain Siegel, the German naval attache in Paris. Dr. Martens will preside over one division of the Humanitarian Committee, and M. Asser, the Dutch Representative, over the second division. Several honorary presidents were also appointed.

The correspondent adds :—As I have already stated, the British representatives were reluctant to accept official positions, their numerical weakness being in itself a sufficient excuse. Sir Julian Pauncefote accordingly declined the presidency of the Arbitration Committee, which, at the suggestion of M. de Staal, was conferred on the chief.

French delegate, M. Bourgeois, a man of great ability, though, like most Frenchmen, he can hardly be numbered among the peace politicians. M. de Beernaert, the president of the Military Section of the Armament Committee, is president of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, a Catholic statesman, and a lawyer of repute. His appointment, like that of M. Van Karnebeek to the Naval Section, is due to a desire to avoid friction among the technical representatives. This section will include nineteen soldiers, of whom the senior in command is Turkhan Pasha. There are twelve sailors on the Naval Section.

The British delegation has received a valuable addition in the person of Colonel a'Court, a military attache who served with distinction in the Atbara and Omdurman campaigns, and has seen service in Afghanistan and Burma. Colonel a'Court was formerly in the Intelligence Department of the War Office, and his knowledge of the armies of Western Europe cannot fail to be of value to the Congress.

THE COMMITTEES.

The following is the list of Presidents as finally agreed to :—

FIRST COMMITTEE.

Honorary President.—Count Munster and Mr. White.
Effective President.—M. de Beernaert.
Vice-President.—M. de Karnebeek.

This Committee is divided into two Sections. War and Marine. Vice President of War Section.—Abdullah Pasha, General Sir John Ardagh, and General Monnier.

Vice-Presidents of Marine Section.—Admiral Sir John Fisher, Admiral Pephau, and Captain Siegel.

SECOND COMMITTEE.

Honorary Presidents.—The Duke of Tetuan, Turkhan Pasha, and Count von Welsersheimer.
Effective President.—Professor Martens.

This Committee is also divided into two Sections—the Red Cross Section and the Brussels Conference Section.

Vice-Presidents of the Red Cross Section.—General Thaulow and Dr. Roth.

Vice-Presidents of the Brussels Conference Section.—Professor von Stengel and General Zuccari.

THIRD COMMITTEE.

Honorary Presidents.—Count Nigra and Sir Julian Pauncefote.
Effective President.—M. Bourgeois.
Vice-Presidents.—M. de Bille, Baron d'Estournelles, Count Macedo, Herr Merey von Kapos-Mere, Signor Pompili, and Dr. Zorn.

M. DE STAAL'S SPEECH.

However, "Reuter's" agency has been able to forward a copy of M. de Staal's speech at the second meeting of the Conference on Saturday, of which the following are the salient passages :—

We shall seek more particularly to generalise, to codify, the practice of arbitration and mediation or the employment of good offices. These ideas form, so to speak, the very essence of our task—the most general aim suggested for our efforts to prevent conflicts by pacific means.

There is no question of entering the domain of Utopia. In the work we are about to undertake, we shall have to reckon with the possible, and not seek to pursue abstractions ; this, however, without sacrificing anything of our ulterior hopes. We must remain on the territory of reality, and penetrate to its lowest depth so as to build a solid foundation to lay a concrete base.

Now what does reality show us ? We see among nations a community of material and moral interests, which do not cease to grow. The ties which unite all the portions of the great human family are ever becoming closer. A nation could not remain isolated if it wished to. It forms part of one single organism. Rivalries undoubtedly exist, but at present do they not seem to be rather on the economic ground, on the ground of the great commercial expansions which spring from the same need of spreading abroad the surplus activity which does not find sufficient employment in the mother country ? Rivalry thus understood may even be advantageous, provided that there exists above it the idea of justice and of the lofty sentiment of the great human fraternity.

If, then, nations are united by so many ties, is there not ground for inquiring into the consequences which result therefrom ? When a disagreement arises between two or several nations, others, without being directly involved in it, are deeply affected. The effects of an international conflict at any point whatsoever of the globe re-echo on all sides. It is for this reason that the third parties cannot remain indifferent to the conflict. Their conciliatory offices must be employed for its appeasement. These truths are not new ones. At all times there have been thinkers to suggest them, statesmen to apply them. But in our day they are more pressing than ever, and the fact of their being proclaimed by an assembly such as ours will fix an important date in the history of humanity.

The nations have an ardent desire for peace, and we owe it to mankind, and we owe it to the Governments which have confided their duty to us, and have entrusted to us the welfare of their peoples, and we owe it to ourselves, to do a useful work by specifying a method for putting into practice some of the means intended to ensure peace. Among these means must be placed arbitration and mediation. Diplomacy has for a long time admitted them in practice, but has not specified the method of their employment. It has not defined cases in which they would be applicable. To this exalted work we are about to devote our efforts, sustained by the conviction that we are working for the good of the whole of mankind in the path which previous generations have traced for us.

But inasmuch as we are firmly resolved to hold aloof from chimeras, inasmuch as we all recognise that our present task, pure and great as it may be, has its limits, we must also consider another side of the situation. When all chance of armed conflicts among nations cannot be removed in an absolute manner, to mitigate the horrors of such conflicts would still be to work for the sake of humanity. The Governments of civilised states have already concluded international agreements which have marked important stages in this direction ; it is necessary for us to establish fresh ones, and for this category of questions the co-operation of so many competent persons present at this meeting cannot fail to be very valuable.

But there are, besides, matters of a very great and difficult nature which are also connected with the idea of the maintenance of peace, and the examination of which seems to the Russian Imperial Government to come within the scope of the labours of the Conference. There is reason to ask whether, indeed, the peoples will not demand a limitation of progressive armaments. It devolves upon the Governments in their wisdom to weigh in this connection the interests entrusted to them.

Such are the essential ideas which ought, seemingly to govern our deliberations. We are about to examine them in a lofty and sincerely conciliatory spirit so that we may tread a path which will lead to conciliation and peace. We shall thus be doing a useful work, for which future generations should be grateful to the Sovereigns and chiefs of States represented within these precincts.

THE *Standard* correspondent at The Hague telegraphs :—

Although the committees have not been in session the members have not been idle. They have been engaged in drafting reports and proposals. The American delegates are preparing a scheme of arbitration, but the statement that they are acting in this matter in collusion with those representing Great Britain is not true. Neither is it the fact that Sir Julian Pauncefote has promised to support the proposal for the neutralisation of private property at sea.

While the British Delegates might not go so far as to offer opposition should the Conference permit the question to be raised—an improbable contingency—they are not in any way anxious to enlarge the scope of the Declaration of Paris, our history having shown that even when no restraint was put upon capture our losses were covered by about five per cent. of the value of our mercantile marine.

At present The Hague is so full of rumours that it is extremely difficult to distinguish fact from fiction. This much, however, is certain, that the difficulties of the Armament Committee are increasing every day and that the proposals for the limitation of invention in ships and arms will meet with not less opposition than those for the limitation of armaments.

FLORILINE !—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth of tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 38, Faringdon Road, London, England.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

LATEST DEVELOPMENT.

THE *Evenement* says that although President Loubet had decided to leave Paris in an official capacity before the approaching municipal elections, he will go to Toulon on the occasion of the launch of the ironclad Jeane d'Arc in order to return to the Italian squadron the visit which King Humbert paid to the French fleet at Cagliari.

M. Ballot-Beaupre, on May 24, handed in his report on the application for revision of the trial of Dreyfus to President Mazeau, of the Court of Cassation. It was read in the Court on Monday, May 29, and the decision is expected on the following Saturday.

The *Figaro*, which continues its appreciations of the case, on May 19, devoted a supplement of four pages to the conclusion of Picquart's memorial to the Court of Indictments.

With regard to the second of the four charges made against Picquart, that of communicating the Dreyfus secret *dossier* to Maitre Leblois, the memorial says that the fact of this communication having been made cannot only not be proved, but even if it were proved it would be impossible to imagine for what purpose it was made, seeing that at no time had Lablois, Scheurer-Kestner, or any other advocate of revision made use of the *dossier*.

As to the third and fourth charges, forgery and use of forgery, Picquart describes the circumstances in which the "Petit Bleu" reached the Ministry of War, and discusses the alleged fraudulent acts of which he was accused at the time the document was photographed. Picquart criticises the writing of the "Petit Bleu," and reminds the Court that at the time of M. Tavernier's inquiry the experts who compared the writing of the "Petit Bleu" pronounced in his favour. With regard to the erasion by scratching of words in the "Petit Bleu" the experts recognised that the word 'Esterhazy" was originally in the address, and that it had been written with the same ink and probably by the same hand as the rest of the document. The photographic plates proved, moreover, that it was in the process of photography that the scratching was done. In short, the Tavernier inquiry showed that the handwriting of the "Petit Bleu" was not his. It would have been impossible for him to scratch the "Petit Bleu" since the word "Esterhazy" was on the paper when it was still intact. Referring next to the machinations put on foot with the object of discrediting the "Petit Bleu," the memorial characterises as an invention the story of the apposition of the postal marks on the "Petit Bleu."

Four documents are appended to the memorial. The first relates to the depositions of General Rogeton the subject of the "Petit Bleu," and refutes the accusations of that officer. It also points out the contradictions between Major Lauth and General Roget's statements and subject. The second document is a comparative table of the evidence of Major Lauth and Captain Yung with regard to the proposals which Picquart is alleged to have made to Lauth regarding the handwriting of the "Petit Bleu." The third document is a comparative table of the evidence of Lauth, Yung, and Gribelin relative to the question of the postal marks. The fourth document is the deposition of Police Commissary Tonts.

In its review of the affair the *Figaro* on May 20 described the proceedings of the court-martial of 1894.

It recalls the circumstances in which the Court was summoned, and gives the names of the officers of whom it was composed. The denials of Dreyfus, it points out, to the charges made against him were always absolute, notwithstanding the leading questions of Du Paty de Clam. Dreyfus was not confronted with any of the witnesses cited by the Ministry. Maitre Demange opposed the proposal that the Court should sit with closed doors, and wished to adduce arguments in support of his contention, but the president disallowed his plea, and it was decided that the Court should sit in secret.

Referring to the evidence which was given at the trial the *Figaro* says that General de Boisdeffre and General Gonse merely expressed their conviction that Dreyfus alone could have written the *bordereau*. Du Paty de Clam laid emphasis on the dictation scene. After the evidence of Gobert, which was favourable to Dreyfus, Du Paty de Clam attacked the expert, who, however, silenced him. The *Figaro* shows how the date of the *bordereau* was changed in consequence of the replies of Dreyfus which proved that he was not at the manœuvres in 1894, and that he knew from the circular of General de Boisdeffre that he would not go. The urgent entreaties of the accused that General de Boisdeffre's circular should be produced were disregarded by the prosecution. The repeated intervention of Du Paty de Clam during the hearing caused Dreyfus to remark that that officer appeared to be directing the proceedings. The *Figaro* declares that the General Staff had taken its precautions and had prepared the judges. Several officers among the latter had relations with Sandherr and Henry.

With regard to Henry's deposition, the *Figaro* endeavours to show that being the friend of Esterhazy, Henry could not when the *bordereau* was received recognise it to be in Esterhazy's handwriting. On Oct. 15, 1894, Henry drew up a false *proces-verbal* of statements made by Dreyfus, who was made to say that he knew of the charges brought against him, when as a matter of fact he had said quite the contrary It was, Henry declares, the *Figaro* who divulged the arrest of Dreyfus to the *Libre Parole*. With the help of Sandherr he fabricated the secret *dossier*. He prepared the judges. He did not deliver to General Mercier the report of the Prefect of Police which was favourable to Dreyfus, and further his sole informants were Guenee and "Bx."

The *Figaro* next describes the dramatic manner in which Henry gave evidence, and how, pointing with his finger at Dreyfus, he exclaimed : "There he is the traitor. I know it, I swear it !" The depositions of several witnesses had confirmed this scene, particularly those of Captain Freystatter, M. Lepine, and Picquart. The *Figaro* quotes several passages from the deposition of M. Lepine before the Court of Cassation with regard to the court-martial. "There was nothing," said M. Lepine, "in the speech for the prosecution. The speech for the defence of Maitre Demange was very fine, but it deals solely with the *bordereau*. As for Bertillon, no one understood a word of his deposition, but, nevertheless, it had a certain influence on the judges. After the speech for the prosecution, which also referred exclusively to the *bordereau*, the Court-Martial retired to deliberate. Colonel Maurel showed the secret documents with the commentary of Du Paty de Clam, and explained that the initial "Dx," meant Dreyfus, and that the other document was Panizzardi's telegram. Dreyfus was then unanimously condemned. Maitre Demange went to him in prison, and, folding him in a long embrace, said, "You are the greatest victim of the century."

On May 23 the *Figaro* pointed out contradictions in the depositions of Henry and Lauth with regard to the origin of the "Petit Bleu," the authenticity of which was not doubted until after Esterhazy's acquittal. The "Petit Bleu" had not yet been tampered with when Picquart was at the head of the Second Bureau. It was only after his departure, when he was replaced by Henry, that the document was scratched. The *Figaro*, in conclusion, examines the charges against Picquart, which it says are all connected with the "Petit Bleu."

The *Figaro*, on May 24 published a long letter from a general of artillery in reply to the statements of General Gonse, De Pellieux, Roget, and Deloye, according to which the "120 Short" gun was not known to any officers in August 1894, and Dreyfus alone could have divulged the information of the subject to Germany.

After quoting passages from the depositions of these four officers relating to the gun in question, the correspondent cites in opposition to them a document published in February 1894 for the officers of the 26th Regiment of Artillery under the auspices of the colonel of the regiment, and giving designs, descriptive sketches, dimensions, and power of the '120 Short" gun. Page 4 of this document, which the *Figaro* reproduces, describes the hydraulic brake, and page 5, of which a facsimile is also given, shows a sketch of the brake. Another page, also photographed by the *Figaro*, contains the table of contens and shows the date on which the document was printed—namely, February 1894. The correspondent points out that this pamphlet, which was printed at the regimental press of the 26th Artillery, does not even bear the word "confidential." He adds that he holds the brochure at the disposition of the Court of Cassation.

The *Figaro* also reviews the inquiry conducted by Picquart into the conduct of Esterhazy after the receipt of the "Petit Bleu," and the manœuvres of Henry to prevent his investigation from being successful. The *Figaro* recalls the interview at Balein, in the course of which, according to Picquart, the spy Cuers was prevented from speaking by Henry and Lauth, and also of the intrigues of Henry and Du Paty de Clam which resulted in the despatch of Picquart on a mission and the appointment of Henry as director of the Intelligence Bureau.

The "Petit Bleu" says it has obtained from an authoritative source the following account of the sitting of the court-martial of Dec. 22, 1894 :—

On the conclusion of the proceedings the judges withdrew to consider their judgment. The President Colonel Maurel, after summing up, told the judges that the *bordereau* had been taken from the War Office of a foreign Power. Then he showed them the text of three documents :—(1) The document "Ce Canaille de D—"; (2) a document for comparison intended to verify the handwriting of the first paper and signed "Boureur"; (3) the copy of a report on the alleged acts of Dreyfus prepared by Du Paty de Clam. This report consisted of two pages and a few lines. Panizzardi's telegram was not shewn to the judges, neither in its falsified form nor in its original terms, but Colonel Maurel made the following statement :—"The Minister possesses a copy of a telegraphic despatch which emanates from a foreign Government. This telegram is overwelming for Dreyfus, for it leaves no doubt as to the relations of the accused with the agent of a foreign Government." That was all. The vote began and the rest is known.

The Budget as sent up by the Chamber contained a vote of 80,000*l.* to raise the pay of urban postmen ; but the Finance Committee of the Senate struck the item out, and the Senate itself confirmed this on the advice of M. Mougeot, Under Secretary. Much indignation at this was felt among the Paris postmen, who resolved on a general strike. M. Mougeot attempted to persuade the men to return to work, and finally retired to consult his colleagues. On returning he tried to induce the men to nominate a deputation ; but they would not do this and began to call for his resignation. Ultimately the women clerks of the savings banks were set to sort the letters, which were delivered by soldiers of the Paris garrison assisted by the police. At the meeting of the Chamber an interpellation was immediately brought forward. M. Delombre, Minister of Commerce, said the country could not be at the mercy of any particular class or set of officials. The regular distribution of letters would be resumed before the evening. M. Deputy took the same line, and a Socialist order of the day, regretting that the promises made to the postmen had not been kept, having been rejected by 400 to 177, the declarations of the Government were approved by 383 to 112. M. Mougeot sent out a circular to the postmen the same night, stating that anyone who did not return to work next day would have his place filled up, and all presented themselves for work on Friday morning. The authorities have contented themselves with dismissing about twenty-five ringleaders, and it is probable that the Chamber will reinstate the credit.

SAMOA.

"BEND OR BREAK."

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* stated on May 21 that the last mail had brought in a large budget of letters from Germans in Samoa directed to the German newspapers. They are all extremely bitter and violent in their tone. One letter in the 'Berliner Tageblatt' appears under the heading 'The Truth about Chief Justice Chambers.'

The writer asserts that, not only was the decision of the Chief Justice a wrong one, but that it was wilfully and deliberately given with a full knowledge of its falsity. Malietoa Tanu was the pupil and favourite of the English Mission, whose guest Mr. Chambers had once been for several months, and whom he considered "the best people in Samoa." Moreover, there had been a bitter personal quarrel between the Chief Justice on the one side, and Consul Rose and President Raffel on the ber. The election of Malietoa Tanu was thus intended not only to favour the Chief Justice's friends, the English missionaries, but to serve as a personal affront to Herr Rose, who, with a true knowledge of the situation, had warmly espoused the wishes of the majority of the Samoan people. But Mr. Chambers would never have ventured to come to such a decision alone if he had not at his back someone to whisper into his ear, "Make Malietoa Tanu King, and I will see to the rest." The real instigator of all the mischief was "a man who in insight and energy, but also in selfishness and disregard of all scruples, far surpassed all others in Apia."

The writer does not give the name of the omnipotent evil genius of Samoa, but a less discreet contributor to the *Hamburgischer Correspondent* says :—

The original deviser of the whole confusion is Consul Maxse. The *Condominium* of the three Powers is in itself a sufficiently awkward form of government, but the present disturbances are entirely due to private quarrels and to the ambition of one man. Up to the present Consul Maxse has managed to keep himself in the background and let others act for him. By a skilful use of the English mission and of an unscrupulous lawyer called Gurr, Mr. Maxse induced Mr. Chambers to give his monstrous decision. By raising baseless fears he terrified Captain Sturdee into forcible intervention. The commanders who came later simply followed Captain Sturdee's lead. There is no such thing as national hatred at Apia, but party divisions have been artificially fostered, and it is true that, at the present moment, relations are somewhat strained, owing partly to the report which has been circulated that the English losses were due to the secret support given by the Germans to the Mataafa party. It is true that the Germans sympathised with the supporters of Mataafa, but since the Anglo-American alliance has made war on them the strictest neutrality has been preserved.

Our hatred is confined to certain persons. Apart from these, the English and American military authorities have always behaved with courtesy and, frequently, with great consideration in matters of detail. The Easter Sunday on which the unfortunate victims of the fighting at Vailele were buried showed clearly the sincere sympathy felt for the troops among members of the German colony. The war would have been over long ago if it had not been stirred up again for Mr. Maxse's benefit. There are only two alternatives open to Mr. Maxse. Either his unscrupulous action will help England, and then he will be made Sir Ernest Maxse or else he loses all. His instructions have been overstepped ; but that affects him but little. His motto, as he has openly declared, is "bend or break."

THE EXHAUSTION OF THE COAL SUPPLY.

MR. J. A. LONGDON, president of the Institute of Mining Engineers, told the general meeting of that body on May 25 that the output of coal in this country amounted to 200,000,000 tons per annum. At the present rate of increase the output in 1925 would be about 280,000,000 tons. Very few royalties of any magnitude were now unlet, and the question arose, whence was this additional 80,000,000 tons to be derived beyond what we were now working ? The answer of those who had not studied the question was "Go deeper" ; but, unfortunately, when we reached the Millstone Grit we had touched the bottom, and very many collieries were in that position now. We should probably export 40,000,000 tons of coal this year to other countries, who manufactured at less cost than we do with our cheap fuel, who sent their goods over to us duty free, and then undersold us in our own market. He was not prepared to advocate a duty on imported manufactured goods, but he could not see why we should not put a duty of 6*d.* per ton on all coal exported. Such a tax would tend to keep valuable fuel at home, where we should undoubtedly want it before long, and it would bring in 1,000,000*l.* per annum, which give 10*s.* per week to 40,000 old or disabled miners, and thus provide for colliers the old age pensions of which so much was said. One thing was certain, that in fifty years we should practically be dependent on the United States of America for cheap coal, iron, and steel and when this came about we or our sons would find out that an alliance with the United States for coaling our Navy was imperative.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col M C Brackenbury, CSI, B
Lieut-Col S J Thomson, CIE, IMS, B
Mr A T A Shaw, B Cov
Mr C J O'Donnell, B Cov
Mr F B Taylor, B Cov
Mr H E Rawson, B Cov
Sir W J Cuningham, KCSI, B
Mr O F W Cuffe, B
Mr R M Willamson, B
Mr G Clendenning, B
Mr S Eardley, Wilmot, B
Mr G W Dick-Lauder, B
Mr A M Lear, B
Mr E B Havell, B
Mr W H Nightingale, B
Mr A B Prussia, B
Mr F G Wigley, B
Mr F A Lodge, M
Mr J C Larminie, M
Major L F Childe, IMS, Bo
Major-Gen R M Jennings, CB
Lieut-Col E Palmer
Lieut-Col F F Parry
Lieut-Col C R Phillipps
Major E F H Dobson
Major J D H Waller
Capt F F Weedon
Capt A P Browne
Capt B J Petre
Capt G Archer
Lieut J S Hivett-Carnac
Lieut H Miller
Lieut W C R Farmer
Lieut F Martin
Sub-Lieut F V De-Burgh, RIM

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Vet-Capt H T Pease, B, first to May 2, 1900
Mr V A Stowell, B Cov, 5 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Mr A T Cunliffe, B Cov, 6 mo M C
Lieut-Col C V F Townshend C B, till Oct 23 1899
Capt G R Vanrenen, 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut B C Waterfield, B
Mr C E Hoonahan, B
Mr A L Hough, B
Mr J M Monteague, B
Mr W H White, Bo
Major C J W Grant, V C
Major C I Fry
Major C V W Williamson
Lieut A G Vivian.
Lieut V H Branson
Commander R W W Gordon

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

THE New York correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on May 26 :—

The Canadian crisis, the possibility of which I suggested in my despatch published in the *Times* of May 15, is upon us. It is no longer safe to take an optimistic view about the reassembling of the Anglo-American Commission, still less to be confident that it will agree on the questions at issue between this country and Canada. The negotiations, if not abandoned, are arrested. There is a deadlock, and this deadlock has occurred in spite of the best efforts of this Government to secure an agreement. I propose to explain with frankness, but I hope without offence, precisely what has happened and precisely what view this Government takes of the situation.

I state the facts as of my own knowledge and on my own responsibility.

From the beginning the President has been deeply interested in these Canadian Questions. Ever since the present negotiations began he has constantly used his personal influence with the Commissioners in the sense of conciliation. Every official influence on the American side has been to the same end. There has been a most sincere desire for an agreement, and unremitting efforts to secure it. Twelve subjects were under discussion by the Commission. Upon all the twelve the American delegates are thought to have shown a conciliatory spirit. Upon all, or almost all, they thought they were within sight of a settlement. But the Canadians steadily refused to settle anything definitely unless they were given a slice of what is considered here American territory in Alaska. That was the point on which everything finally turned, or seemed to turn ; but even that appeared in the end not to be the real purpose of the Canadian Government. Long before the Commission adjourned, this Government, rightly or wrongly, became convinced that the Canadians did not want any settlement. They seemed to prefer to go before the Dominion Parliament as defenders of the rights and interests of Canada and as standing out for the utmost claim, rather than as the negotiators of a reasonable treaty. I, of course, do not affirm that this was the true state of the Canadian mind. That is for the Canadians to say. I only affirm that that was the impression they made on this Government, which still believes that the Canadian authorities prefer their grievance, prefer to treat the whole matter as one of Dominion politics. The debates which followed the attack upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government by Sir Charles Tupper were thought to show that from a provincial point of view Sir Wilfrid Laurier was right. His tactical position was better than if he had had an unpopular treaty to defend. But the international problem remained more insoluble than ever.

After the Commission had found itself unable to agree and the Canadians had gone home, the subject was taken up afresh between the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador. It is needless to remark that both Mr. Hay and Sir Julian Pauncefote had a most sincere desire to dispose of this difficult business, the dangers of which are well known to both. They gave their best attention to it, and much time. They agreed on what both thought a reasonable adjustment. Sir Julian Pauncefote went to England and discussed the matter thoroughly with Lord Salisbury, and Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, then sent an informal despatch to Washington asking if a certain arrangement would be accepted by this Government if proposed by the British Government. It involved a considerable concession from the position which this Government had therefore taken, but so desirous was the President to make an end of the matter that all the available American members of the Commission were forthwith summoned to Washington. Conferences where held by the Secretary of State not only with them but with the leading members of the Foreign Committees of both Houses of Congress, and after three or four days of continuous work they all agreed, with the sanction of the President, to accept the British proposal.

The despatch of acceptance was actually being drafted when Mr. Tower, the British Charge d'Affaires in Washington in Sir Julian Pancefote's absence, informed this Government that Lord Salisbury found it impossible to accept the arrangement. In place of it he offered another, inspired by the Canadians, which, as a preliminary to their acceptance of the scheme of arbitration, insisted that this Government should surrender to them practically all they had ever asked for in the conferences of the Commission.

There the matter stands. This Government is ready now as ever, and thinks it has shown itself ready to make every reasonable concession and agree upon any reasonable compromise. It did agree upon a compromise which the British Ambassador and the British Foreign Minister thought reasonable. But what Canada asks is thought here to be a surrender, and to a surrender this Government does not agree. Again, it reflects that while it carries on negotiations with the British Government there is a power behind the British Government which deters it from accepting a settlement declared by its own chief Minister and Ambassador to be reasonable. In the view of this Government the spirit which dominated the Commission from the beginning has now succeeded in controlling the Imperial Government. If that is to be permanent, what can America look forward to but a series of disagreeable incidents on both sides of the Canadian border, with retaliatory legislation, so far as it can be enacted, carried out by the provincial Parliament and the State Legislatures, all of which have considerable power for mischief ?

Nor is even that the worst. The evil consequences of the present relations between Ottawa and London, as understood in Washington, are far-reaching. They threaten to affect disastrously those other relations between England and the United States the recent improvement in which both nations hoped would be permanent. There are many questions at issue between the two Governments. One of them is the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which may at any moment become grave with reference to the construction of the Nicaragua Canal and otherwise. A new treaty has been drawn up which is perfectly satisfactory to both Governments. The British Government now declines to act upon this, saying that it cannot afford to come before Parliament with any new treaty between England and the United States until the demands of the Canadians in respect to Alaska have been satisfied. To this Government that seems an unfortunate state of things.

THE CHURCH CRISIS.

A MEETING convened by the National Protestant Church Union was held in Birmingham on May 18 to consider "the present crisis in the Church, its gravity, and its remedy." Sir Christopher R. Lighton presided, and the other speakers included Prebendary Webb-Peploe and Mr. J. W. Mellor, Q.C., M.P. The chairman referred to the debate in the House of Commons, and said he was not at all sanguine that the bishops would do anything to better the position. Mr. Mellor said things had come to such a pitch that they were fighting for their religion, their families, and their homes. He did not think either of the archbishops had realised the extent to which the mischief had gone, or that the battle was being fought by laymen for truth and justice as against priestcraft. What was wanted was a Protestant Party in the House of Commons. Prebendary Webb-Peploe said he was certain that a very large proportion of the intelligent laity were awakening to the fact that it was their duty to hold back their subscriptions because, unquestionably, their money would go to support false doctrines. It was decided to form a branch of the National Protestant Church Union for Birmingham and its locality.

ST. ETHELBURGA'S.

In the Consistorial Court of London on May 19 Chancellor Tristram resumed the St. Ethelburga ritual trial, and heard the conclusion of evidence in the case for the petitioners—Messrs. Kensit, Hone, and Hill. Mr. Kensit was not called as a witness.

Evidence was given by two of the petitioners—Messrs. Hill and Hone—as to the alleged illegal practices carried on during the services at St. Ethelburga's. Mr. Hill asserted that he had even seen the present curate-in-charge (Dr. Cobb) mix the chalice, and the latter witness alleged that the church of St. Ethelburga not only "breathed an air of superstition and Popish flavour," but he had seen a young woman reverently kissing a crucifix and a man (who, he said, was present in court) prostrating himself "in the manner of a dog on all fours." The clergyman wore gorgeous raiment, which he (the witness) hated and abhorred.

Mr. Jelf, in his address on behalf of the respondents, challenged the right of Mr. Kensit and the others to take the action they had. They had rented a room in the parish for the express purpose of applying for a faculty. They never occupied it, and if the Chancellor held that Mr. Kensit had a *locus standi*, then even, pronounced Atheists, Mahomedans, and Buddhists would be able to carry on a similar persecution. He appealed to the Chancellor not to give an adverse decision. The bishops and archbishops were doing their best to arrive at a peaceful solution of the difficulties at present besetting the Church. An adverse decision would have the effect of rending the Church asunder, and such a decision should not be given until the matter had been thoroughly and impartially considered.

The Chancellor adjourned the further hearing to June 2.

THE FAR EAST.

"RECEIVED WITH DERISION."

IN pointing out that the Mandarins of the Tsung-li-Yamen have received the latest despatch forwarded to them by the British Legation "with derision," the *Times* (May 24) says it is a humiliating fact that their derision appears to be not altogether out of place. After stating that we, of all persons, have taken it upon ourselves to convey to them the real intentions of Count Muravieff, which we have shown ourselves such past masters in divining, and that a bare recital of recent facts in China, coupled with a recollection of episodes in the relations between Great Britain and Russia little more than a twelve-month old, sufficiently explains the laughter of the Mandarins, the journal adds :—

It is not easy to understand why, if Russia merely wishes to obtain an acknowledgment in principle of a right to build a railway to Pekin in the future, she should have hastened to press for that acknowledgment just at the present moment. The time is not happily chosen, even for a "friendly request" with this object. It is too suggestive of the contrast indicated in Mr. Punch's cartoon this week, in which Mr. Linley Sambourne shows us "Imperial Bruin" at the Conference table at The Hague, drinking to Peace, coupled with the Health of the Queen, the Empress of India, but holding out of sight behind his back a bundle

ANOTHER LINER ON THE MANACLE ROCKS.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED.

WHAT must be regarded as a miraculous escape of the American liner Paris has to be recorded. The steamer went ashore on the Manacle Rocks near Falmouth at one o'clock on the morning of May 21. She was on her way to New York from Southampton, and had called at Cherbourg. After the Paris struck the crew remained on board, while the passengers, numbering over 400, were all safely landed at Falmouth by tugs and boats.

The American Line have communicated the following official statement:—The Paris ran on a rock ledge at Lowland Point, nine miles from Falmouth, at 1-30 in the morning, during a heavy drizzling rain. Perfect order prevailed, and all passengers and their baggage, and the mails, were transferred by boat to steam tug, and safely landed at Falmouth. Cargo is being discharged into craft, and the prospect is favourable of saving the ship if the fine weather continues. The admiral superintendent at Devonport sent two gunboats and a destroyer to offer services, but passengers, mails, and baggage were landed before their arrival.

This is the second serious mishap that has occurred to the Paris. In 1890, before the vessel was taken over by the American line from the Inman Company, and was known as the City of Paris, she had a terrible experience. She left New York on March 19 with about 680 passengers and 370 crew, and was due to arrive at Queenstown on March 26. On the 25th, however, about 5-45 p.m., the starboard engine, broke down; the inflow of water stopped the other engine, and eventually the vessel was without machinery or sailing apparatus, a helpless log. A lifeboat was launched on March 27, help arrived on the following day and without losing a single life the vessel was eventually towed into Queenstown.

The *Central News* special correspondent at Lowland Point telegraphs:—A possible explanation of the standing of the Paris will be found in the fact that on Saturday, May 20, there was a six hours' flood tide running longer than usual. In all probability, Captain Watkins set the same course as usual, reckoning on the ebb and flow to balance matters, and keep the vessels clear of the rocks, when in reality the flood was taking him leeward of the coast hourly. The Mohegan went upon the Manacles as the result of precisely similar circumstances, and many vessels have met a similar fate in this part of the Channel.

It is generally agreed in nautical circles that the Paris had a very narrow escape of sharing the fate of the Mohegan. When signalled by No. 13 pilot cutter—about a quarter of an hour before the accident—the liner was making straight for the main group of rocks, and if she had struck these she would probably have rebounded and sunk in from eight to fifteen fathoms of water, presumably with a terrible loss of life. The timely warning of the pilot boat caused the Paris to deviate from her original course, which was taking her straight to destruction, but not in time to clear the Lowlands Point.

In the course of May 23, the position of the Paris underwent considerable change. As the result of freshened breeze and a ruffled sea, combined with the lightening of the vessel, the Paris rose somewhat, and swayed to and fro as the waves struck her. She, however, remained fast where she stranded. During the day an examination of the vessel's hull was carried out by divers, under the superintendence of representatives of the Liverpool Salvage Association. The greatest reticence was exercised concerning the result of the divers inspection. It has, however, become known that the divers found that the Paris was pierced by the rocks in her No. 5 hold, and that her first four holds were discovered to be badly leaking. The divers who made the examination, however, expressed themselves as being of the opinion that, with the additional powerful pumps belonging to the Liverpool Salvage Association, the first four holds can be cleared of water.

A representative of the Board of Trade visited the stranded liner on May 23. He went on board the vessel with the object of obtaining an official statement, which is ordinarily supplied as a matter of courtesy, even by vessels flying foreign flags. Captain Watkins, however, declined to afford the Board of Trade official the slightest explanation, preferring to preserve silence until the American Court of Inquiry is held. Unofficial attempts to extract from the captain or the officers any information concerning the disaster proved equally unsuccessful, all concerned refusing to make any statement as to how the vessel got into the neighbourhood of the Manacles.

The Hon. William H. Arnoux, a judge of the City of New York, who was on the Paris with Mrs. Arnoux and their daughter, has made the following statement:—"I had an early opportunity of speaking to Captain Watkins. He was very composed. It asked him where we were. 'I really cannot tell you,' he said."

INDIAN PLAGUE COMMISSION.

FINAL MEETING.

THE final meeting of the Indian Plague Commission was held at the India Office, Whitehall, on Saurday, May 20, the president, Dr. Fraser, presiding. Mr. Hewett, Mr. Cumine, and Professor Wright, were also present, but Dr. Ruffer was still unable to attend.

Captain Mason gave statistics of 100 cases of plague treted by serum antipesteux, and the same number treated by ordinary methods. Of the former fifty-eight died and forty-two recovered, and of the latter eighty died and twenty recovered. He stated that, with regard to the action of the serum itself, it was certain that in ordinary cases the temperature fell under the action of the first injection, and it was equally certain that in many cases it never reascended. That fall in temperature was obtained whatever the day of the disease on which the treatment was commenced. The most characteristic signs of the beneficial influence exerted by the serum were a fall in temperature, amelioration of the general condition, diminution of stupor, and improvement in prostration. The improvement in the general condition, like the fall of temperature, was, in the majority of the gravest cases, apt to be transitory, the symptoms again becoming serious, and the disease appeared to run its course as if the serum had not been given. The earlier the cases were treated the greater was the intensity of the symptoms in the progress of the disease diminished. In cases which appeared certain to be fatal the course of the disease seemed to be stayed, and even if recovery did not take place, it nevertheless provided a most powerful resistance to the disease and one which might last a considerable time. He therefore submitted that if the treatment by serum was ineffective in a certain number of the worst cases it had an enormous power over those where the toxin poisoning was not of the gravest and where the disease did not run its most rapid course. In those cases they were bound to admit that the recovery was due to the serum. Referring to segregation witness stated that all ports of Cutch were closed to passengers except Cutch Mandvi and Kari-Rohar. At Mandvi nosteamer was allowed to disembark between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. All passengers were taken direct to the segregation camp on the Bunder through an alleyway specially railed off. The age, caste, father's name, place of departure, and the destination of each passenger were taken and registered. The register was called over at uncertain times to see that all passengers were present. The method for the disinfection of the clothing consisted in boiling in large copper vessels, and, in the absence of any special dry air or steam apparatus, was found very efficacious. Perishable articles likely to be destroyed by boiling were exposed to the sun daily. The segregation camp was opened on Oct. 7, 1897, and closed on July 22, 1898, during which time 15,956 passengers passed through, of whom 178 were sent to the observation hospital and twenty-two to the plague hospital. Of those nineteen died and three were discharged. Owing to the objections raised by the Cutchees, serum, as a preventive, was not used to any considerable extent; 1,044 persons of all ages were inoculated, of whom five were afterwards attacked with plague. In answer to Mr. Hewett the witness said he had treated soldiers for plague, and had even had it himself.

Major Lyons said he had been to Daman to inquire into the results of inoculations there with M. Haffkine's fluid. He visited every house in the town and ascertained how many persons, inoculated and uninoculated, had been attacked with plague. The population was estimated at 10,900. There was no census. The mortality was 1·5 per cent. among the inoculated, and 24·5 per cent. among the uninoculated

Dr. Klein, who has been for many years employed by the Local Government Board in biological research gave details as to the ination of various animals with large doses of virus of plague.

The report of the Commissioners is expected to be ready for publication in August.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

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FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

SUGGESTED DEAL IN EGYPT AND SIAM.

THE correspondent of the *Standard* in Paris reports to his paper the impressions he has gathered from interviews with various French politicians and statesmen of their views as to Anglo-French relations. These, he thinks, turn chiefly upon the question of Egypt. He writes (*Standard*, May 24):—

A war with Great Britain under any circumstances could scarcely be popular in France, though there are numerous Frenchmen who seem to take pleasure in proclaiming loudly their opinion that a second incident like that of Fashoda would not terminate in the same way, and that it would throw France into the arms of Germany. This is, perhaps, a rather rash prediction, but it may be admitted that the sentimental rather than real interests still possessed by Frenchmen in Egypt have as much weight with them as if the vital interests of their country were at stake. When M. Delcasse conferred with the committee of the Chamber to which the Bahr-el-Ghazel Convention was referred, he had to be very explicit in his assurances that the arrangement did not in any way prejudice the position of France in the valley of the Lower Nile, and that it did not imply any sort of recognition of the occupation of England in that country. A couple of days later, the Bill for the ratification of the Niger Convention, with its annexed declaration, consisting of the Anglo-French African Arrangement signed on March 21 last, was adopted by the Chamber by a show of hands. The Foreign Minister had not to intervene in the short debate which preceded the Vote; but the orators who thought it necessary to say the ratification of the Conventions must not be taken to imply complete satisfaction with the arrangement, also insisted that the Bahr-el-Ghazel Arrangement did not even by a side issue in any way modify the Egyptian Question, which remained a European Question. It is, however, necessary to point to the significant fact that only three Deputies, M. Lucien Hubert, Comte d'Agoult, and M. Chastenet, who are not men whose words on foreign or colonial policy carry any great weight with their colleagues, went to the Tribune on that occasion. Prince d'Arenberg said a few words in reply to their speeches, but, with that exception, no single leading statesman or politician intervened in the discussion. The feeling that France still possesses valuable rights and interests in Egypt is undoubtedly still strong, but in spite of this there are numerous French politicians, of all parties, who are most anxious to remove the one permanent cause of discord which hinders the development of the cordial relations between France and England.

It was not, however, till quite recently that anyone ventured to hint at the possibility of France ever acquiescing in the definitive character of Great Britain's present position in the Valley of the Nile. Since then some of the most competent French politicians have come to regard the rights of France in Egypt as things for the abandonment of which compensation might, perhaps, be found elsewhere. A few of them have not confined themselves to giving expression to their sentiments on that point in private conversations, but have gone so far as to expound them in reviews and journals. For M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu the "compensation could be nothing but Siam." He knows Siam exists as a recognised independent State, which would seem, at first sight, to be a decisive objection to his demand, but, writing in the Economiste Francais, he says:—

"Siam appears to be on the high road to dissolution. In any case, its feeble and capricious Government is constantly creating incidents, and indulging in continual provocations, which may lead to momentous events. . . . The best thing to do would be to divide Siam, which appears to be falling to ruin. If England left us a perfectly free hand in that country under the condition, to which we would consent, of maintaining her commerce on a footing of complete equality with ours, we might make concessions to England in Egypt. The division of Siam, leaving to England the whole of the Malacca Peninsula, and placing under our protectorate Bangkok and the rest of the country, would also be a solution calculated to secure our good relations with England, and it might facilitate an arrangement relative to Newfoundland. If, on the other hand, the decomposition of Siam is allowed to become chronic, it is to be feared that new difficulties will have to be confronted. The immediate contact of France and England in those regions would be better than the maintenance of pretended buffer States, which are, in reality, nothing but hot-beds of constant intrigue."

Writers in the Ministerial *Temps* have expressed themselves in much the same way, and M. de Lanessan, formerly Governor-General of French Indo-China, has, on more than one occasion, in his numerous articles in favour of the development of cordial relations between England and France, advocated the same measure.

With regard to the visit of M. Doumer to Bangkok, it has been officially denied that a treaty was signed by him with the King of Siam. The Governor-General of French Indo-China was not empowered to negotiate. His visit was one of courtesy, and calculated to strengthen French influence at the Siamese Court. He certainly entered into conversations with the Siamese King and Minister on the various points which have so long formed the subject of negotiations between the French Foreign Minister and the Siamese Minister in Paris, and which concern the execution of the Franco-Siamese Convention of 1893, but he could never have consented to the evacuation of Chantaboon by the French. It has, indeed, been officially stated that the report that he had done so in exchange for the cession of Luang Prabang was devoid of any foundation. Under present circumstances, it would certainly have been astonishing to see the French evacuate such an advantageous position, of which she has a right to retain possession, until the complete execution of the 1893 convention, which the French contend is very far from being done. There is a very important point, on which M. Doumer most surely conversed with the Siamese authorities. It is the question of railways. It may be remembered by the readers of the *Standard* that M. Doumer's scheme for Indo-Chinese railways comprises a line from Saigon to Pnom Penh, to be extended through Cambodia to Bangkok, the capital of Siam. It is not yet known what encouragement he received for scheme from the Siamese authorities.

RUSSIAN TRADE WITH CENTRAL PERSIA.

FROM the latest British Consular report from Ispahan it appears that there has recently been great progress in Russian trade with Central Persia, especially in glass and hardware. This business is done entirely by Persian and Armenian merchants, who go to Russia, which is more accessiable to them than other countries and where travelling is cheap. They buy what they want and take it to Persia on their return. They know what will command the market. There are no British merchants in the district to push their wares and enter into competition with those from Russia. Besides, many of the things which command a ready sale in Persia are made in Russia for the home markets, and it is not necessary, therefore, to specially manufacture them. Such are brass candlesticks with glass shades, samovars, trays, glasses for tea-drinking cheap looking-glasses, &c. French sugar competes successfully with Russian because of its greater sweetness and solubility. For British trade the question of roads in Persia is of the greatest importance. Good roads, says the Consul, are essential to enable us to meet Russian competition in Central Persia and to enable us to get our fair share of the trade of Northern Persia, where Russia has of late made great strides. In the bazaars of Teheran, where at one time Manchester piece-goods only were to be seen, at least half the trade is now Russian. For the Persians themselves good cart roads are becoming a vital necessity in order to convey grain from districts having good harvests to those where there is scarcity and even famine. In Western and Southern Persia transport is by camels, mules ponies, and donkeys; there are no cart roads. In Northern Persia there are only two, one of which—that from Teheran to Resht—was made by the Russians. A road now being made from Ispahan to Ahwaz will bring the Gulf within easy reach of Ispahan and should cheapen freights considerably. A more direct road by Shuster is closed to caravans by tribes in revolt. If these roads were open and in proper condition for traffic, all the British trade which reaches Ispahan through Bagdad would be saved the Turkish transit duties and be delivered more rapidly and cheaply in the Bazars of Central and Western Persia. On the whole British trade, if not decreasing is not expanding in these regions, and any hope of a revival is small so long as the authorities remain supine and the mullahs antagonistic. The Consul advises that something should be done officially to press the Persians to make trunk roads. The British merchants, he thinks, have done all they can to meet the requirements of the markets, but they do not get their reward, for the reasons here stated.

THE Directors of the Madras Railway have sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 11,362 for the survey of the railway (2 feet 6 ins. gauge) proposed to be constructed from Krishnagiri to Tirupatur, 23 miles in length. Operations will be begun at once, and are expected to terminate about the end of September next.

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY, May 15.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut H G Hill Lewellin to be lieut.

May 16.

Clerk R W S Pellowe has been prom to the rank of assist paymr in her Majesty's fleet.

May 17

Fleet Engineer E R Vine has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of insp of machinery.

Royal Naval Reserve—Acting Sub Lieut R H Browne has been confirmed in the rank of sub lieut.

May 18.

Capt W Henry May, M V O, has been appointed naval aide de camp to her Majesty, in place of the late Capt J Pulcenham Pipon, C B, C M G.

Commander G J Scott Warrender has been prom to the rank of capt in her Majesty's fleet.

May 20.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—General G Mairis is placed on the Retired List on account of age, under the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Nov 29, 1881, Clause 11. Lieut Gen F G Le Grand to be general, vice Mairis, ret; Major Gen A H F Barnes to be lieut gen, vice Le Grand, prom; Col Commandant J J Morris to be major gen, vice Barnes, prom; Col Second Commandant William Purvis Wright to be col commandant supernumerary, vice Morris, prom; Col Second Commandant A B Crosbie, aide de camp, to be col commandant, vice Wright, supernumerary; Lieut Col and Brevet Col R B Kirchoffer to be col second commandant, vice Crosbie, prom; Major H O Eagles to be lieut col, vice Kirchhoffer prom; Capt H W L Holman Seconded List, to be major on the Establishment, vice Eagles, prom.

WAR OFFICE, May 19.

The undermentioned officers to be second lieuts:—

2nd Dragoon Guards—Lieut D B Parry, from 4th the Connaught Rangers, in succession to Lieut M S B Gubbins, resigned.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut R Hill Kinnear, from 3rd Black Watch Royal Highlanders, vice O Every, transferred to the West India Regt.

2nd Dragoons—Second Lieut W Long, from 4th Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt, on augmentation; Lieut G G Middleton, from 4th Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, on augmentation; Second Lieut I A Finlay, from 3rd Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), on augmentation.

4th Hussars Lieut J C Russell, from 4th Lincolnshire Regt in succession to Lieut A F C Williams transferred to the Indian Staff Corps.

8th Hussars—Lieut J C Holford from the Cardigan Artillery in succession to Lieut M de Bathe resigned.

15th Lancers—Lieut G Hutton Riddell from 6th Royal Warwickshire Regt in succession to Lieut E Eagwell Purefoy prom.

2 th Hussars—Lieut R V Wynn from the Duke of Connaught's Own Sligo Artillery, in succession to Lieut H B O Williams prom.

Royal Artillery—Lieut W V B Webb from the Fife Art.; Lieut H L Murrow from the Fife Art; Second Lieut R K Lynch Staunton, from the Duke of Connaught's Own Hampshire and Isle of Wight Art; Lieut W F Parsons from the Sussex Art; Second Lieut A H L Mason from the Duke of Connaught's Own Sligo Art; Lieut O R Swayne from the Devon Art Lieut L D Vernon from the Antrim Art; and Second Lieut H F L Grant from the Fife Art.

Grenadier Guards—Second Lieut the Hon M B Parker from 3rd batt the Gloucestershire Regt in succession to Lieut G P Du Plat Taylor prom: Second Lieut E H Weller-Poley from 3rd batt the Royal Sussex Regt in succession to Lieut N A L Corry prom; Lieut Lord Henry Charles Seymour from 6th batt the Royal Warwickshire Regt, in succession to Lieut W Murray-Threipland prom; Lieut G R Houston-Boswall from 4th batt Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in succession to Lieut H R L Harrison resigned.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut G P Dawnay University candidate from 3rd batt the Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt in succession to Lieut T E Case prom; Lieut C F Roundell University candidate from 5th batt the Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt in succession to Lieut H A S Benson prom; Lieut A G Leather-Culley from 7th batt the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own in succession to Lieut R Longueville prom.

Scots Guards—Lieut A H Royds from 3rd batt Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt vice F Bryce resigned.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots Lothian Regiment—Second Lieut H L Budge from 3rd batt the Welsh Regt in succession to Lieut C C Gordon dec.

The Buffs East Kent Regiment—A E Cresswell from 3rd in succession to Lieut R P S Elderton seconded.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment—Second Lieut E F Hausburg from 3rd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt in succession to Lieut E P Burke prom; Second Lieut A D Montague Browne from 3rd Royal Scots Fusiliers in succession to Lieut J G Constable seconded.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut L B Coulson from 3rd in succession to Lieut H E B Leach appointed adj 4th Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Second Lieut L de Vallentin FitzGerald from 6th Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own in succession to Lieut F G Skipwith prom; Lieut E J de Pewhenny-O'Kelly from 5th Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers in succession to Lieut H E Neave prom; Lieut S S Butler from 3rd Northumberland Fusiliers on augmentation; Second Lieut L J Jones from 5th in succession to Lieut A S Toogood prom.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regiment—Second Lieut W H Kirby Moore from 6th batt on augmentation.

The King's Liverpool Regiment—Lieut J H Strode Batten University candidate from 3rd in succession to Lieut K L Tupman prom.

The Norfolk Regiment—Lieut P E Henslowe from 4th in succession to Lieut A S Campbell seconded.

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut C G Valerian Wellesley from 3rd batt in succession to Lieut W R Hulse seconded.

The Devonshire Regiment—Second Lieut H I Storey from 3rd batt in succession to Lieut E D Young seconded; Second Lieut B Hope Besly from 3rd batt in succession to Lieut C C M Maynard prom.

The Suffolk Regiment—Second Lieut W Stuart Smith from 3rd or South Regt Royal Jersey Militia vice C J B Cooke resigned.

The Prince Alberts, Somersetshire Light Infy—Lieut W H May Freestun from 4th batt in succession to Lt A O Cockayne Cust seconded. Lieut A R Sale Sale-Hill from 3rd East Surrey Regt in succession to Lieut A T S Dickinson transferred to the Indian Staff Corps. Lieut E W Worrall from 3rd batt. vice E G Drummond transferred to the Indian Staff Corps.

The Prince of Wales's Own, West Yorkshire Regt—Second Lieut J C Grotton from 3rd York and Lancaster Regt in succession to Lieut C Ryall prom; Lieut C A Cooke from 4th Suffolk Regt vice G L Crossman prom; second Lieut E A Porch from 3rd King's, Liverpool Regt, in succession to Lieut J S Bartron prom; Lieut C J Hamilton Lyster from 3rd batt in succession to Lieut P L Ingpen seconded.

The East Yorkshire Regt—Lieut W Swire from 3rd York and Lancaster Regt in succession to Lieut B C Kauntze transf to the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut M G Cowper from 3rd Buffs East Kent Regt, in succession to Lieut H T Reed transf to the Indian Staff Corps.

The Bedfordshire Regt—Lieut T I Webb-Bowen from 4th Duke of Cambridge's Own, Middlesex Regt, vice W V Richards transf to the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut A G Hall from 4th Duke of Cambridge's Own, Middlesex Regt, in succession to Lieut K C Wright seconded; Lieut H B Pepys from 3rd Sherwood Foresters, Derbyshire Regt, in succession to Lieut G F C Saunders prom.

The Royal Irish Regiment—Second Lieut R W W Grimshaw from 5th Royal Dublin Fusiliers in succession to Lieut R Sweetman dec Lieut C G Holland from 4th batt in succession to Lieut J G A Massy seconded

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Second Lieut G H Hastings from 4th King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt in succession to Lieut H H Wilson seconded; Second Lieut M G Crofton from 6th batt in succession to Lieut W B Pearson prom; Second Lieut T B Olive from 3rd Oxfordshire Light Inf on augmentation; Lieut M J Hamilton from 3rd Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers on augmentation.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Second Lieut F R W Metaxa from 3rd Dorsetshire Regt in succession to Lieut T A Rose seconded; Lieut A St L Fotherstonhaugh from 3rd Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt in succession to Lieut J Duncan prom.

The Cheshire Regiment—Second Lieut B H Howard from 3rd Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt in succession to Lieut O Hassall seconded; Second Lieut H R N Pritchard from the West of Scotland Art in succession to Lieut H E Major resigned.

The Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Lieut E S Girdwood from 4th Cheshire Regt in succession to Lieut G A Ellis prom; Lieut R H Chisholm from 4th Border Regt in succession to Lieut H M Wollaston resigned.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut C Ridings from 5th batt in succession to Lieut C G Sims seconded.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut H M Harrison from 3rd batt in succession to Lieut W L B Hill appointed adj.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Second Lieut G M Workington from 4th Cameronians Scottish Rifles in succession to Lieut J P S Maitland, prom.

The East Surrey Regiment—Lieut R G Alexander from 3rd Hampshire Regt in succession to Lieut F W King-Church, appointed adj.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut A Vickers, from 5th Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own in succession to Lieut P B Norris prom; Lieut F H S Rendall from 4th South Staffordshire Regt in succession to Lieut R W Young dec.

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment—Second Lieut E V Jenkins from 3rd batt in succession to Lieut N W Fraser D S O prom; Lieut A C Wood, from 3rd Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf in succession to Lieut T S Smith prom; Second Lieut H J L Oakes from 3rd Loyal North Lancashire Regt in succession to Lieut P G P Lea seconded; Second Lieut W E Maples from 3rd batt in succession to Lieut F J Thursby Pelham promoted.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Second Lieut J S Woodruffe, from 3rd batt in succession to Lieut N G Anderson seconded; Second Lieut G C Morphett from 3rd batt in succession to Lieut E L Mackenzie promoted; Lieut. H F Finke from 3rd the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt in succession to Lieut W A Gardiner seconded.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Second Lieut M B Savage from 3rd Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt vice G Doman dec; Second Lieut C F Frisby Hodgson from 4th batt in succession to Lieut A C Ruckle seconded.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regiment—Lieut E C Fane from 5th Rifle Brig the Prince Consort's Own in succession to H de L Waters promoted; Lieut C H Marsh from 3rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers in succession to Lieut B R Goren promoted; Lieut P D Stewart from 4th Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in succession to Lieut A de V Willoughby-Osborne promoted; Second Lieut G Radcliffe Mott from 4th South Wales Borderers in succession to Lieut C E Lewis promoted.

The Welsh Regiment—Second Lieut B E Morgan from 3rd batt vice R G Patchett, removed from the Army; Second Lieut B F V Harcourt from 4th South Wales Borderers in succession to Lieut H R West acott promoted; Second Lieut W R Coningham from 3rd Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt in succession to Lieut O B Pritchard promoted: Lieut C F I Wimberley from 4th King's Liverpool Regt in succession to Lieut R T Toke seconded.

The Black Watch Royal Highlanders—Second Lieut the Hon M C Andrew Drummond from 3rd batt in succession to Lieut F G Tait seconded.

The Sherwood Foresters Derbyshire Regiment—Second Lieut R S Popham University Candidate from 3rd Royal Munster Fusiliers in succession to Lieut R V Savile seconded.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Second Lieut W J C Fletcher from 4th Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt vice E C Halton prom; Second Lieut J B Wells from 3rd batt in succession to Lieut H A Robinson seconded.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Second Lieut C P Downer (University Candidate) from 4th Volunteer batt, the Suffolk Regt, in succession to Lieut H H Norman prom.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Second Lieut W Snow from 3rd batt in succession to Lieut R J Woulfe Flanagan, prom.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry)—Second Lieut F J Gardner Agg from 4th Worcestershire Regt in succession to Lieut C R I Brooke prom; Second Lieut H C Johnson, from 3rd East Yorkshire Regt in succession to Lieut L B H Haworth transferred to the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut E V Ingham Brooke (University Candidate from 3rd Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt) in succession to Lieut A F Cooke, seconded; Second Lieut H Mallinson from 4th Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt in succession to Lieut C S Harris seconded; Lieut C H Ackroyd from 4th King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt) in succession to Lieut D E Payn prom.

CANNIBALISM ON THE CONGO.

A BRITISH OFFICER KILLED AND EATEN.

REUTER'S AGENCY has received details of the killing and eating on the Congo of Captain Maurice Bell, a British Militia officer, who last year left England for the Congo in the service of the Free State. The particulars were supplied by Lieutenant F. J. Audrew, a Scotsman in the Belgian service, who has lately returned to England from the Upper Congo, invalided.

On Jan. 18 last Captain Bell left Basoko (at the confluence of the Congo and Aruwimi), on an expedition against certain Aruwimi tribes. The expedition was commanded by Commandant Van Wert, who was accompanied by Lieutenant Giertsen, Captain Bell, and 150 black troops. Its object was to prevent the tribes from descending upon peaceful villages on the main Congo river. When in the bush Commandant Van Wert divided the expedition into three sections, each of which consisted of fifty soldiers, commanded by one of the white men. Captain Bell was despatched to the south with orders to scour the country and then to return to the commandant, who pitched his camp where he was. Captain Bell was very weak from repeated attacks of fever. Lieutenant Andrew tried to dissuade him from going, but he pointed out that if he remained behind the Belgians would only place one construction upon his action. While marching in Indian file through a dense forest he and his force were suddenly surrounded by 300 spearmen. The soldiers, who were mere boys, threw down their rifles and cartridge belts and fled into the bush, leaving Captain Bell, his native sergeant, and one boy to resist the attack. Aided by his boy, Captain Bell loaded and fired his rifle again and again, and when at close quarters used his revolver with such effect that he accounted for fully ten natives before the end came. The cannibals, however, in the end naturally conquered, and the brave three were speared, cut up, and afterwards eaten. In accordance with the usual custom when a white man is killed, pieces of the body were despatched to all the surrounding villages to inflame the natives. When the news reached the main river a punitive expedition was sent from Basoko, and also a force from Commandant Van Wert. In this expedition 100 natives were killed and a number taken prisoners.

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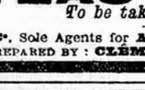

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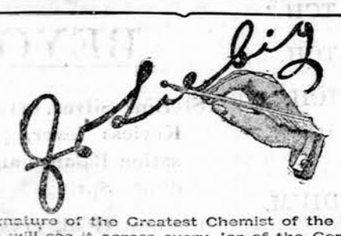

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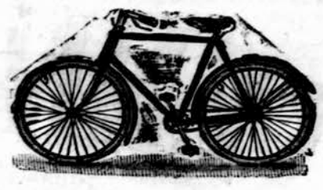

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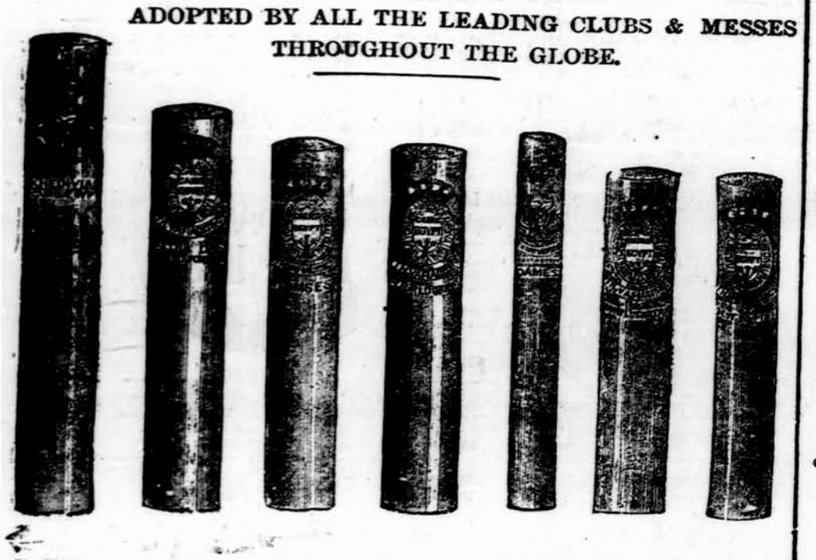

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